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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2437.

AUSTIN IS STILL KEPT OUT Gear's Order Had But Little Effect.

Judge Gear yesterday ordered H. C. Austin restored to office as auditor, but the order was not obeyed. Austin made a forcible attempt to regain possession, by virtue of a peremptory writ of mandamus, but an officer barred his way. In the meantime Gear's order was rendered null and void by an appeal to the Supreme Court, and Austin's case will probably be effectually disposed of by the Senate before any further court proceedings can be taken. There was some talk of contempt proceedings, but no action had been taken by the attorneys on the court yesterday.

Judge Gear rendered his decision a little before eleven o'clock yesterday morning and signed the peremptory writ at once.

He read only a few paragraphs from the decision in court yesterday morning and it was not until after the attempt had been made to regain possession of the office by Austin that the opinion was filed. In his decision Judge Gear held after quoting numerous authorities and the Organic Act relating to appointments:

"This provision is peculiar as it does not occur in any other law that I have been able to find. The statement therein would be the law without its insertion in the section, for it is abundantly shown by all the authorities that where an appointment is made 'by and with the advice and consent of the senate,' no removal can be made except by and with the consent of the Senate."

"There are some authorities holding, however, that in the national government the President has the power of removal of officers whose appointment is made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

"These decisions place the National Government on a different footing from State or Territorial Governments. It may be that because of the power exercised by the President of the United States, Congress thought that a like power might be exercised by the Governor. They made the law on this jurisdiction certain, however, by the insertion of this provision giving the right to remove officers to the Governor only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Referring to Hawaiian laws the decision says: "This statute allowing the suspension or removal of these officers by the Governor, regardless of the advice and consent of the Senate, is absolutely incompatible with and directly contrary to section 80 of the Organic Act, which requires the advice and consent of the Senate for their removal from office. . . . It is clear to my mind that a careful study of the Organic Act, in connection with the Audit Act, would show that the Organic Act, in its provision as to appointment tenure and removal of officers therein named, is exclusive and annuls sections 1, 2 and 8 of the Audit Act, providing for appointment and removal of the Auditor and Deputy Auditor."

"The question then arises as to the power of the Governor irrespective of statute to remove or suspend an officer duly appointed who—as we will admit for the purposes of this discussion—committed malfeasance in office."

"It seems to be clear that an officer can only be removed in accordance with some provision of law and the power of removal must be exercised within the limits fixed. In this case the office of Auditor is an office created by the constitution whose term of office is fixed and there is no inherent power in the Governor to remove such an officer, but his powers are limited and circumscribed by the law."

"The Territory of Hawaii is in a peculiar situation as regards its officers. In that there does not seem to be any law in existence providing for the removal of an officer for malfeasance in office, and it would seem that even though an officer, such as the Treasurer for instance, admitted that he was a defaulter, the Governor would not be empowered to remove him from office and appoint a successor in his place."

"In most states there are provisions in the constitution for removal from office on conviction by a jury, after an indictment for malfeasance, nonfeasance or misfeasance in office."

Gear says that the Governor's report shows that he himself was doubtful of his authority.

"It would seem by reference to the dates of the suspension of the Auditor and the date of the report that at about the time the Governor suspended Mr. Austin, he was asking that he be given the power to do so by Congress through an amendment of the Organic Act. His report was given out in Washington less than a month after he had acted in the case of the Auditor."

"From a review of the authorities I am of the opinion that the only power of appointment and removal or sus-

"Spokane Wash., November 11, 1902.—Smoke seen from cabin gives new hope. Party on trail."

"MRS. B. F. EGAN."
"That is the best piece of news we have seen since my brother disappeared," said Mr. Egan. "I think it possible my brother was injured, was unable to return, and that he is now being cared for at some camp or cabin. It may be from some such place that the smoke was seen. My brother is well acquainted with the mountains, and I think he would have returned before now if he had not met with some accident."

May Come to Honolulu
LONDON, November 11.—The White Star steamer Majestic, which will sail from Liverpool for New York Wednesday, will take among her passengers Lord Hawkes and his team of cricketers, also George Ade of Chicago, and Jaroslav Kocian, the violinist. The English cricketers are on their way to New Zealand, via San Francisco.

BOLIVIA IN A STATE OF SIEGE

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Citizens of this city were astonished Saturday evening, says a Herald dispatch from La Paz, Bolivia, via Taos, Chile, when Government officials posted throughout the town placards which declared the whole republic of Bolivia in a state of siege owing to the country being threatened.

The decree caused intense excitement because of the unexpectedness of the announcement and ignorance of the reason for the Government adopting such a step.

Two rumors were heard. One was that the Bolivians had been completely defeated in Acre. The other report was that 2,000 Peruvians were on the frontier, near the Madre de Dios river.

El Comercio de Bolivia prints these official dispatches:

"MANOS, Nov. 7.—Rojas surrendered at Empressa for lack of ammunition."

"MONTERO, Vice-President."

"PETROPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Advices October 15th confirmed. Rojas capitulated. Returns Bolivia via Manos."

"FINALLA, Minister of Bolivia in Brazil."

El Comercio, in commenting on the situation, says:

"The exact seriousness of the news from Acre is unknown, but the Government must be in possession of grave news to take such measures and to declare a state of siege which appears unnecessary, as the entire country, without distinction of party or class will stand by the Government."

"Some persons attribute the Government's action to a desire to obtain popularity and to put an end to the Senate's opposition to concluding arrangements with Chile."

"These charges we regard as unfounded and we recommend that the Government make public all news from Acre immediately after being received."

FAST TIME TO THE FAR EAST

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announced today that on account of the speed attained by its new liner the Korea, it could now transport passengers from New York to Yokohama in fourteen days. The Korea arrived at San Francisco on October 28th, ten days after leaving Yokohama. This is four days less than the previous best time and is believed to mark a new era in both passenger and freight traffic on the Pacific ocean. The trip was made over the direct route, which is 4,700 miles long, making an average daily run of 470 miles.

The Korea and Siberia, a sister ship, which is under construction at Newport News, are the biggest ships ever built in America. They are larger than the Atlantic liners St. Paul and St. Louis, being 550 feet between perpendiculars, with a displacement of 18,000 tons.

M'DUFFIE WILL BE EMPTY HANDED

Special officer McDuffie, who was sent nearly two months ago to San Francisco to apprehend, if possible, defaulting territorial treasurer W. H. Wright, is expected to return to Honolulu this week in the Alameda. Orders were sent him some time since to give up the quest for the embezzler and return to duty here. High Sheriff Brown stated yesterday that neither McDuffie nor the San Francisco police had heard anything of the whereabouts of the indicted official.

One St. Louis Boomer.

COLUMBIA (Mo.), November 11.—The taking of testimony in the case of Colonel Ed. Butler of St. Louis, who is charged with attempted bribery, began early today. Previous to that Circuit Attorney Folk read the indictment and outlined the case for the state. He said that the defendant was interested in both the St. Louis Sanitary Company and the Excelsior Hauling Company, between whom there was a business agreement. "It will be shown," said the circuit attorney, "that Butler offered Dr. Chapman and Dr. Morrill \$2,500 each to secure their votes as members of the Board of Health in favor of a garbage contract he wished to secure with the city."

THE GRAND JURY HOLDS JAS. H. BOYD

Technical Fight to Be Made on the Three Indictments Found.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

James H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, and B. Haywood Wright, his chief clerk, were indicted by the grand jury yesterday on the charge of embezzlement. Three indictments were returned to the court by the jury against Boyd, while Wright must stand trial on but one charge. The indictments were found upon Tuesday as shown by the date of the signatures.

Boyd was released later in the afternoon upon giving a bond of \$10,000. He will be arraigned this morning at 9:30 o'clock at which time a demurrer to the indictment will probably be entered. Boyd will rely upon legal technicalities in his defense, as was indicated by the attitude of his counsel yesterday. The grand jury, as originally constituted, was attacked when first sworn, and its alleged illegality will be one of the main points relied upon when Boyd is called up for arraignment.

Though the indictments against Boyd give no indication of the nature of the crimes charged, yet his alleged wrongdoing in each instance is reported to have been in connection with sales of public land. The one item of \$1650 is known to have been the amount of the check given to him by Dr. C. B. Cooper for which no accounting was made.

The other indictments are also said to be for money paid to Boyd for government land and leases and for which no accounting was made. The total amount of the embezzlement charged against Boyd is \$4,100, which does not of course include the two amounts repaid into the Territorial Treasury. Evidently the grand jury did not consider Boyd's action in relation to the \$3,000 Davies check, and the \$3,800 land money afterwards paid into his department as of a criminal nature.

The first indictment against Boyd was for an offense committed against the Republic of Hawaii. It is alleged that on July 7, 1899, the said James H. Boyd being a clerk in the Department of the Interior and by virtue of his said employment being a public accountant, charged with the duty of collecting and receiving revenue and other moneys on account of the said Republic of Hawaii, and he, the said James H. Boyd, being then and there entrusted with and having the possession, control, custody and keeping, by virtue of his said employment, of a thing of value, to wit, certain money to the amount and aggregate value of One Thousand Seven Hundred Dollars, (\$1,700.00), a more particular description of which said money is to the Grand Jurors unknown, of the

money and property of the said Republic of Hawaii, by the consent and authority of the said Republic of Hawaii; the said James H. Boyd the said money then and there feloniously did embezzle and fraudulently convert to his own use and benefit, without the consent and against the will of the said Republic of Hawaii, the owner thereof and entitled thereto."

The second indictment charges an offense against the Territory of Hawaii. There are two counts, the first charging the embezzlement of \$50 on May 12, 1901; and the second count relates to the taking of \$500 on June 25, 1901, both while acting as Superintendent of Public Works.

There are also two counts in the third indictment. Boyd is alleged to have taken \$200 on March 27, 1900, and \$1650 on June 18, 1902.

Judge De Bolt at once ordered warrants issued for the arrest of James H. Boyd and he was taken into custody by High Sheriff Brown later in the afternoon.

At three o'clock Boyd appeared before Judge De Bolt in company with his attorney, A. S. Humphreys, and asked that bail be fixed. Mr. Douthitt stated that the \$3,000 bond given by Boyd previously, was only to insure his appearance during the grand jury sessions, and that this bond did not cover his attendance in court, as had been conceded by his counsel. Mr. Douthitt stated that there were three indictments standing against the defendant, the aggregate amount of the alleged embezzlement being \$4,100. As the defendant could be fined five times that amount or sent to prison for life, under the statute covering the charges, Mr. Douthitt suggested that a bond of \$10,000 would not be too large. Mr. Humphreys stated that the amount was agreeable to him. Judge De Bolt suggested that the matter be before him in an irregular manner, without the necessary motion being made, but upon the waiving of such irregularities by counsel for defendant he would fix the bond at \$10,000. Judge De Bolt said the bond must be submitted to him for approval, though Humphreys suggested that it was customary for the High Sheriff to pass upon such matters.

Boyd in company with Deputy Sheriff McGurn then started out in a search for bondsmen. In less than an hour he returned and the bond was approved by Judge De Bolt, the sureties being E. C. Winston, L. L. McCandless, John F. Bowler and W. H. Corpwell.

THE WRIGHT CASE.
The indictment against B. H. Wright

alleges two separate offenses. One count charges the embezzlement of the sum of \$3,289.53 on September 6, 1902, this being the Hawaiian Electric Co. check, Wright is alleged to have taken. The second count charges the embezzlement of \$4,982.10 during six months prior to September 6, 1902, which is the amount of the alleged shortage shown by Wright's books. Both Wright and Boyd will be arraigned at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

THE GRAND JURY.
The grand jury will probably make a final report by the end of the week. Yesterday Governor Dole, Secretary Cooper, and G. W. R. King and Isaac Sherwood of the Audit office were witnesses and it is probable the alleged irregularities in the Audit office were under consideration.

No Chance for French.

BRUSSELS, November 11.—It is asserted here that owing to the opposition of Germany, Great Britain and the United States and other powers the proposal which has been advanced to make French the official language of the International Arbitration court at The Hague will be withdrawn.

COUNTY BILL IS PROGRESSING

At a fully attended meeting held yesterday afternoon, the Republican Commission which has in charge the framing of bills for county and city government, went over and tentatively decided many points which will affect the work of United States District Attorney Breckons, who has been engaged to carry on the work of filling in the skeleton of the county bill.

The first draft was made from the bases of the Wyoming act, and the phase now under consideration is the getting into the bill of such points from the California county measure as will make it more fitting to local conditions. The greatest difficulty being encountered is getting around the points which seem to be so clearly established in the Organic Act as to leave little room for municipal legislation in connection with them. The attorneys on the commission are keeping the Organic Act in constant contemplation and find many snags in adapting the measures of mainland states to this Territory, by reason of that act.

It is understood that the date for the taking effect of the bill, and the manner of holding the first elections, as well as the provisions for revenue for carrying on the counties for the first months until the local taxes begin to come in, are points upon which the commissioners are spending some time in consideration.

GOVERNMENT AND WIRELESS STATIONS

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Government control of all wireless telegraph stations along the coast of the United States is recommended by Rear-Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, in his annual report, in the concluding portion, which was issued today. Foreign Governments, it is pointed out, are exercising careful supervision over the location of wireless stations within their waters, thus insuring prompt transmission of messages at all times. Admiral Bradford says it is proposed to establish wireless telegraph stations for the purpose of instructing officers and men at Newport, New York, San Francisco and probably other naval stations. In order to ascertain the effects of heat, which is said to be injurious to the successful working of wireless apparatus, a station will be established at Key West, Florida.

To Study Island Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—William H. Eustis of Minneapolis has been appointed special representative of the treasury department under an act of June 16, 1902, and directed to proceed to Honolulu and investigate the postal situation in the Hawaiian Islands. He is instructed to ascertain what, if any, increased facilities are needed, the cost of the same, what new buildings are necessary, etc., and report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A CONFESSION BY HYPNOTISM

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 11.—Hypnotism has been employed in the case of a former convict named Miller, a negro, who confessed to the murder of Gugie Bouquin and his colored body servant, to make him reveal the facts. Miller, alleged he was hired by a white man to kill Bouquin. His confession was regarded as a fabrication, and he was put under hypnotic influence in order to prove or disprove his strange story. Miller, in his trance, said he did not fire the shots that killed Bouquin but that he heard them and knew who fired them. He was put into a buggy with two officers and made to go through with what he alleges to have been his connection with the tragedy. Still in a trance he drove into the country and pointed out the exact locality where he asserted the shooting occurred. Miller described minutely four men who, according to his story, murdered Bouquin. Miller is illiterate, being able neither to read nor to write.

SENATORS ARE READY FOR ACTION Only Two Will be Absent This Morning.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

When the fourteen Senators meet this morning in the old throne room, at the Executive building, in extraordinary session, pursuant to the call of the Governor, there will be witnessed the unusual ceremony of the senior member of the body calling it to order and temporarily organizing it.

The absence of the clerk of the body makes this course necessary. The final caucus on the conduct of the Republican members will not be held until this morning. It is known however that all the members now in the city favor the requesting of Senator Baldwin to call the body to order and call for the nomination of the men who shall take charge of the election of the permanent officials.

The Senate, after the committees on credentials and such related subjects have reported, and the organization is made complete, will send a committee to wait on the Governor, and notify him that the body is ready for business. It is understood that the response to this communication will be the immediate communication to the Senate of the first message of the Governor, reciting the causes which have led to the call and the necessity for action at once.

It is not expected that there will be anything further than the reception of this message, and then the body will adjourn until tomorrow morning when there will be the appointment of the standing committees for the session. It is not expected that there will be many of these, as there will be introduced nothing in the way of legislation, owing to the fact that the Senate may not consider anything but appointments and removals at this session.

Governor Dole is said to have in the course of preparation a longer message which it is expected will contain the charges made against the several members of the executive body, the conduct of various offices and the reasons why there should be vacancies in them. This action will not take long, as it is understood that the bills necessary to accomplish the removals have been considered, and it is probable that they will be taken up in the Senate as a whole, and not referred to a committee for primary action.

The Republican Senators in the city and the members of the executive committee met for a caucus last evening spending several hours in consideration of the many matters which were brought before them. A resolution was adopted in which the executive committee was indicated as the proper body to make recommendations for appointments to office, and after this was done the committee proceeded to take up the matter of the officials for the Senate. Votes were taken on the various candidates, and a full list was submitted to the Senators for their approval.

A short meeting of the Senators was held but it was given out that another gathering would be the order this morning, at which time it is understood that final action will be had. As to the caucus every member was pledged to secrecy and nothing of its details could be had from any one of the many members present.

The full strength of the Senate will be present this morning with the exception of Cecil Brown and S. W. Wilcox. Cecil Brown is expected to return from the Coast in the Alameda on Friday, and Mr. Wilcox will be down in the next steamer from Kauai. The sea was so high at Nawiliwili that he did not consider it safe to attempt the trip out to the Mikahala.

ERUPTION OF COLIMA NEAR

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A special to the Sun from Austin, Tex., says a dispatch from Guadalajara, Mexico, says that a violent eruption of Colima volcano is threatened and the people living in the valleys at the base of the mountain are fleeing to Manzanillo and other points of safety. A dense volume of smoke has been pouring from the crater for several days, and during the past forty-eight hours deep rumblings and sharp reports have come from the interior of the volcano. At night a dark pall above the crater has reflected the brightness of the seething caldron below, the wonderful spectacle striking terror into the hearts of the people for many miles around.

It is reported that an order has been issued to suspend construction temporarily on the Colima extension of the Mexican Central Railroad, as the native laborers cannot be induced to work so near the volcano.

WANT THE TORRENS SYSTEM

Governor Will Be Asked to Act.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Young Men's Research Club, with the expected aid of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and the Bar Association, will try to secure the adoption by the next legislature of the Torrens system of land registration for Hawaii. At a meeting of the Research Club last evening at the home of Frank C. Atherton, a committee was empowered to memorialize Governor Dole to recommend to the legislature the passage of a bill drawn upon the line of the Torrens system, now in successful operation in Massachusetts. The aid of the other organization is also to be asked to bring influence to secure the adoption of this much to be desired legislation.

The meeting last evening was largely attended. The first work was the presentation of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the various systems of land registration. This was read, as follows:

The Land Title Registration Acts of the United States, following other countries, adopt a system of registering a land title, in place of the mere evidence of title, such as deeds, probate proceedings, wills, etc. It abolishes the necessity of histories of title or abstracts, and substitutes a system of insured certificates of title, as certain and prompt as the ordinary certificates of stock in a corporation.

The objections to the present system may be summarized, as Expense, Delay, Insecurity.

Expense, because of the constantly increasing chain of conveyances, and consequent expensive abstracts; and opinion of counsel on the title.

Delay, because of the necessary abstracts, of furnishing evidence to supply the breaks in the record of the title, and of negotiations to correct defects, opinion of counsel on the title.

Insecurity, because of mistakes in the abstracts, and because a court of law may give an opinion contrary to the opinion of counsel (for counsel do make mistakes of law. Often no counsel can tell what a jury would find on the facts), if before him for opinion on facts, as well as law. Delay is further occasioned by these defects, and real estate is proverbially a "slow" asset.

Experience in Massachusetts indicates that the Torrens system will correct these defects.

1. It will make land a "quick" asset.
2. Initial registration will be equal to a single transfer under the present system. In subsequent conveyances the transfer will be much less. In ordinary cases the cost will be from two to three dollars.

3. Promptness. When once registered the transfer or mortgage including the examination of the title can be completed within an hour.

4. The records are simplified and shortened. No conveyances are recorded. A deed is only a binding contract to sell and to deliver the certificate of title to the buyer, and an authority to the buyer to transfer the title on the registrar's books.

In general, the principles of the Torrens land system in the United States are:

1. An examination of title by a court of competent jurisdiction, with actual or constructive notice to all claimants, and unknown owners.

2. A registration of the map and the title found upon such examination.

3. Issuance by an administrative officer of a certificate of such title, with no incumbrances thereon noted.

4. The recalling of such certificate and the re-registration of title with every subsequent transfer.

5. The barring of any claims or interests in the land not noted on the original certificate and the copy thereof issued.

6. Indemnity against loss by mistake or fraud on the part of the purchaser by a government insurance fund.

In Canada, a further valuable provision is made in the law, for in Ontario, there is a procedure for registering the fact that the claimant is in adverse possession without record title, claiming to own the premises.

The preliminary certificate merely proves the fact of adverse possession from the date of the certificate which would ripen into a registrable title after the lapse of a sufficient period of years. In this Territory now it would require ten years before the certificate could be used to secure a registered title. This does not prevent title being proved by previous possession in addition thereto as is done today. It is an admirable method of preserving evidence. We believe that this is a very valuable addition to the law. It is to be introduced here.

Therefore, we recommend that a statute for registering land titles be passed for this Territory, that the statute of Massachusetts be made a model in adapting the system to the needs of the Territory, with the addition of the procedure for adverse possession as found in the Province of Ontario.

We believe that the present machinery of registering conveyances, acting with the clerk of the district court as deputy registrars and using their vaults for keeping certificates of title after its adjudication in Honolulu could be used in working this new system with small cost to the Territory.

We further recommend that the system be adopted at present mainly as voluntary for a period of at least five years, preferably ten, but that it

be made in part compulsory from the enforcement of the act.

We suggest that the registering of land titles be made compulsory upon all corporations organized after the act goes into force, as a condition of their ownership. That all executors, or administrators with the will annexed, holding office when the act goes into force be compelled to register their titles before they are discharged, on pain of having all property distributed to the heirs at law.

We further urge that all administrators be authorized to have the title to the real estate registered in the names of the heirs, and that they be compelled to do so upon an order of the Probate Court having jurisdiction.

We believe that these provisions will gradually bring the lands of the Territory under the act, without producing a great inrush of business at any one time. It will test the act and prove its efficiency in the Territory, and thus encourage voluntary registrations. Thus the difficulty of timidity of owners, found in the first Massachusetts act, will be avoided.

We have not deemed it necessary, nor properly within the powers of this committee to prepare the text of a bill, but rather to recommend that the Massachusetts acts be followed with necessary adaptations, as the statute which has withstood the test of attacks in all the courts.

We would recommend that this club pass a resolution favoring the act, and memorialize the Governor to recommend the passage of such an act to the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) P. L. WEAVER, Chairman
(Signed) F. J. LOWREY.
(Signed) CHAS. H. MERRIAM.
(Signed) WALTER B. WALL.
(Signed) GEO. B. MCLELLAN.

There was a general discussion of the report of the committee, which ended, however, in a call upon the chairman, P. L. Weaver, for an explanation of the points still not understood. Mr. Weaver, in response to a question, stated that the Massachusetts law had been upheld by the supreme court of the state, and that the United States Supreme Court refused to interfere. He explained also the workings of the new law, a deed still being required, but the transfer could be ascertained on the registrar's books without trouble. He thought the installation of the system would not cost more than \$15,000 (the cost in Massachusetts) and that the fees would easily pay for its operation.

Resolutions were adopted providing for a committee to draft a memorial to Governor Dole praying that he recommend the Torrens law to the legislature for adoption in the Territory. It was voted also that the assistance of the Bar Association, Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association should be asked to secure the adoption of the system. The committee did not deem it advisable to draft a law as needed until it became known what system of government would be adopted in the future, and the Republican county committee will be asked for assistance in order to adapt the land laws to the county system.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. The following names were proposed for membership: F. W. Milverton, Frank Andrade, Whitney, H. E. Brown, W. E. Skinner and McDonald.

P. M. Pond was reelected president and W. A. Bryan secretary and treasurer. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Atherton for the generous hospitality.

DEATH DUE TO HIS OWN CARELESSNESS

The Coroner's jury impeached by High Sheriff Brown to inquire into the causes leading up to the death of Chas. Yum Kun found that it was due to his own carelessness. Yum Kun is the man who was hurt by a train on the Oahu Railway Monday afternoon and was removed to the Queen's Hospital where he died yesterday as a result of the injuries.

The evidence before the Coroner's jury showed that the Chinese was walking along the railroad track and heard the warning whistle of the approaching locomotive. Instead of leaving the track Yum Kun stepped into the ditch at the side of the track, and bent down expecting the engine to pass over without touching him. The engine was one of a new type with a low beam, and he was struck by the beam. The Coroner's jury found:

"That the said Chas. Yum Kun came to his death at Honolulu Oahu November 18th A. D. 1902 the result of a blow in the head caused by being thrown by his own carelessness, to the ground by the pilot beam of a locomotive of the O. R. & L. R. Co. at Kalaupapa, November 17th 1902 said blow causing profound shock terminating in death."

SAILOR DROWNED IN THE HARBOR

A Norwegian sailor named Frederiksen of the dromasted bark Andromeda which is lying in the stream was drowned about five o'clock last night. Frederiksen was in swimming with a number of other Norwegian sailors from the same vessel. When the time came to go aboard ship for supper they were unable to find their comrades and a thorough search of the harbor up to a late hour last night failed to find his body.

Frederiksen was a good swimmer and the sailors cannot understand how he happened to disappear. Ever since the dromasted vessel has been in Honolulu the men aboard and off her have been in the habit of going over her side for a swim late in each afternoon. But last night tragedy added another item to the lack of Captain Rotter's vessel.

After a fruitless search with boats and a launch lasting for four hours last night the captain came ashore and reported to the police the drowning of the man.

Three sailors from the Nilbau were arrested yesterday in a charge of stealing trunks from Japanese passengers on the last trip of their steamer.

SENATORS WORK WITH COMMITTEE

In Joint Session Will Decide on Candidates for All Places.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

In a joint meeting between the Senators and the members of the executive committee of the Republican Central Committee, to be held this evening at headquarters, all questions of appointments and elections will be discussed and decided.

This determination was reached at the joint meeting of the Senators and the Central Committee last evening after discussion which lasted some hours, and which was full of that harmony which insures quick and sure action by the upper house, along the lines on which the Republican victory was gained. The meeting was distinguished by expressions of loyalty to the decisions of the committee by the Senators present, several of them announcing that they wanted to act in entire harmony with the members of the body which stood the brunt of the battle, which resulted in the election of the ticket.

The subject which took up the major portion of the time of the meeting was the request of members of the party at Hilo that there be a recount of the votes on the island of Hawaii, to settle the doubt in the minds of many of the Senators as to who was elected Senator, Desha or Paris. The narrow margin, and the fact that there had been so many conflicting reports from one precinct of the other side has caused the Hilo people to feel that a recount would insure to the benefit of Desha. The report from the precinct in question was severally given over the telephone as 3, 7, 5 and 4, for Desha, the latter figure standing, and resulting in his defeat. This raised the distrust of the result, and consequently there has come a great deal of question over the matter, and several persons, including Committee member Ridgway, have asked that the Central Committee move for the recount.

The discussion was long and ended with the proposing of a resolution that the matter of a contest be referred to the Senate, with the suggestion that a recount be asked, of the votes for Senator on the big island. The motion was lost on a tie vote. This puts the matter in the hands of the Senate to take such action as it may see fit, at the same time leaving the way open for Desha or his friends to institute action if they so determine. Both Messrs. Desha and Paris expressed themselves as ready to abide by any decision that may be made by the party leaders in the matter.

Senator Crabbe spoke at some length

outlining the plans on which the fight had been made and urging that there be continued the same policy of action for the good of the people, and unity of purpose and aims. He was urgent in his expressions that there should be caucus action by the party leaders, and the members of the legislature, and strict acquiescence in the decisions of the caucus. This he said should be the course on all party bills and measures of every description.

Senators Baldwin, Paris, Achi and McCandless all spoke on this subject giving their assent to the proposal, and each declaring that there must be speedy action by the legislature, along the lines which constitute the party platform and promises. The talk became informal to a degree and there ran through it all the most distinct strain of determination to act in harmony and permit no cross purposes to creep into the party movements.

The resignation of J. D. Avery was received and accepted, and the committee which had been appointed to consider his letter of withdrawal was discharged, after making a report. Owing to the result of the election it was deemed wisest to drop the charges made in it against the members of the committee and their plans of campaign. Immediately, without a dissenting vote, the office of assistant secretary was abolished.

The meeting of the committee was largely attended in person and by proxy, there being twenty-three of the thirty members in the meeting, and voting on the matters which came up for decision. These were as follows:

First District—F. B. McStocker, by Geo. Ashley, J. C. Ridgway, by W. H. Coney, W. G. Walker, by J. H. Fisher, Chas. Williams, by R. W. Aylett.

Second District—S. Parker, J. H. Walpolean, by L. L. McCandless.

Third District—J. H. Mahoe, by W. C. Achi, A. N. Hayselden, by C. L. Crabbe, F. M. Church, by J. P. Cooke, H. A. Baldwin, by R. N. Boyd, W. P. Hala, by W. C. Achi.

Fourth District—A. L. C. Atkinson, C. L. Crabbe, J. W. Jones, W. H. Coney, E. G. Keen, J. H. Fisher.

Fifth District—Geo. F. Renton, by J. A. Gilman, C. P. Lauke, by A. L. C. Atkinson, W. G. Ashley, G. R. Carter, Frank Pahia, by G. R. Carter, E. C. Winston.

Sixth District—J. Kakina, by E. G. Keen, John D. Willard, by J. P. Cooke, W. H. Rice, Jr., by W. H. Coney, J. K. Kapunial, by R. N. Boyd.

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRIC POWER SHOULD BE SOUGHT

Banker Lloyd Gives Impressions of the Islands and Estates Gained During Tours.

John Lloyd, president of the German Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco, who left in the China last evening after his second tour of inspection of the island properties in which his institution has interests, and those related in a general way, sees a great future for Hawaii but at the same time in friendly criticism of the methods finds several points which appeal to him as capable of bettering. Going into the matter yesterday he said:

Of prime importance to the islands I should say is the necessity of finding some other product which will divide with sugar the weight of investment by the people. I am not a farmer and cannot of course name such a product, but I am impressed with the need for some such different field crop. Perhaps it will prove that sisal which is making a fine start will be the crop which will solve the question of the use for lands which seem unprofitable for sugar. I cannot see either why there should go out of the islands such sums as must be spent for the sugar bags which are used in taking care of the crop. It certainly is possible to raise the jute needed or to use a fibre from the sisal or other plants, and by making the bags here there would be kept in the country the money which now goes abroad. What if there is no saving effected the money stays at home and the people are the direct gainers by it all.

Another point which appeals to me most forcibly is the amount of power which is going to waste in the water falling uninterruptedly to the sea. I am sure that there is sufficient horsepower going to waste to run the pumps on the plantations. There is no need to have the power right at hand in California there are companies which plan to distribute electric power at a distance of hundreds of miles. In this way power might be developed a system of electric power plants which would supply power for all the pumps on the sugar plantations of the islands.

I believe the time has come for consideration of the savings which will result therefrom. I cannot see why such savings should be run into pockets each at high cost for salaries and office force. The brains which handle one of the estates could just as well take care of all the plantations which are connected together, and there would be saved the expense attached to extra managerial forces. Indeed it

would seem that the time is at hand when it might be wise to contemplate the amalgamation of properties, with a central milling plant at some good harbor, where the fuel expense would be slight and the cost of transportation would mean little in comparison. Another thing which might bear investigation would be the refining of the sugar at home, which would give to the islands their own markets the world over, and would render them free from the necessity of giving profits to the sugar trust. All of these are things which appeal to one who comes for the purpose of investigating the conditions, and keeps his eyes open as he goes about.

There is a future for Honolulu, and I believe it will be a great one. There seems to be a sufficient number of store and office buildings now to one who looks in upon the city and realizes that there are less than 8,000 Americans and Europeans in it. There are some really fine buildings the Young building being one which would be a credit to any city in the world. Then too there are others which are excellent structures which would not be out of place anywhere.

Economies in management I believe will settle the question of how to make dividends better and that is what we are looking for when we invest.

RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER

Station—	(Feet)	(Inches)
Elev.	Rain	
HAWAII		
Hilo	50	12.37
Waialeale	100	12.12
Hilo (town)	1250	16.56
Kaunapali	100	11.52
Papaikou	200	12.13
Haleakala	200	12.94
Honohou	1050	15.85
Puuhou	500	11.78
Laupahoehoe	400	10.14
Oakala		
HAMAKUA		
Kukulu	250	6.95
Paauilo	750	6.26
Paauhau (Mill)	200	4.62
Honokaa (Mill)	425	4.75
Honokaa (Meinick)	1100	5.92
Kukuluhaele	700	5.49

Kohala.		
Awini Ranch	1100	.8
Niuhii	200	5.53
Kohala (Mission)	621	5.93
Kohala Sugar Co.	235	5.98
Puuhou Ranch	1347	1.54
Puuhou Ranch	1347	3.29
Waimea	2720	2.37
Kona.		
Holualoa	1350	9.03
Kealahou	1580	11.20
Napoopoo	25	5.90
Kau.		
Kahuku Ranch	1680	2.87
Honouapo	15	1.38
Naalehu	650	3.17
Hilea	310	0.60
Pahala	850	1.72
Puna.		
Volcano House	4000	3.18
Olaa (Russell)	1680	11.36
Kapoho	110	8.63
Pahoa	600	9.37
MAUI.		
Waipae Ranch	700	0.62
Haleakala	700	6.32
Kula (Erehwon)	4500	2.81
Kula, Waialeale	2700	1.68
Puomalei	1400	6.16
Pala	180	2.15
Haleakala Ranch	2000	4.00
Waialeale	200	0.94
OAHU.		
Punahou (W. Bureau)	47	2.59
Kulaokahala	50	2.16
Makiki Reservoir	120	2.96
U. S. Naval Station	6	1.56
Kapiolani Park	40	0.73
Manoa (Woodlawn Dairy)	285	11.75
Manoa (Rhodes' Gardens)	15	15.46
School St. (Bishop)	50	2.95
Insane Asylum	30	2.15
Kalihi-Uka	450	9.13
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	3.04
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250	5.12
Nuuanu (Electric Station)	405	5.85
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	850	13.12
Waianae	25	2.69
Maunawili	300	5.42
Kaneohe	100	4.31
Ahulimanu	350	5.75
Kahuku	25	3.22
Wahiawa	900	0.79
Ewa Plantation	60	1.64
Waipahu	200	0.65
Moanalua	15	1.83
Lanika-Nahulu	1150	10.56
Tantalus Heights (Nahalehu)	1360	11.99
Experiment Station (U.S.)	350	3.81
Magnetic Station	50	1.35
KAUAI.		
Lihue (Grove Farm)	200	5.06
Lihue (Molokaa)	300	4.92
Lihue (Kukua)	1000	12.53
Kealia	15	3.96
Kilauea	325	7.49
Hanalei	10	9.32
Waloi	10	7.40
Wahiawa	82	0.25
Lawai	200	5.31
Lawai	450	9.81

DELATED REPORTS FROM SEPTEMBER.

Honokaa (Meinick)	1100	4.69
Haleakala Ranch	2000	3.08
Waipae	700	1.98
Wahiawa, Kauai	32	0.00
Wahiawa, Oahu	900	2.63

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

Federal Court Notes

Judge Estes granted the defendants fifteen days additional in which to answer the complaint of Mrs. Catherine Piltz vs. Wilder's Steamship Company. Daniel Logan, as trustee, in the Austin Publishing Company bankruptcy case, has asked for an allowance of \$50 per month for two months' work in operating the plant. He sets out that he has but \$400 in assets to distribute, aside from the preferred claims already paid, and that his commissions on that sum amount to but \$12.

Furniture

Some of our new fall stock is now here.

Dining-room Sets Dining Tables

Round and square.

Side Boards

Buffets and chairs to match.

In beautiful quarter sawed oak, highly polished. We have the chairs in both cane and leather seats.

China Closets

Our line of these useful articles, is now complete. In all sizes: large, medium and small.

White Enamelled Dressers and Chiffoniers

Just the thing to go with the Iron Bedstead. CUR UPHOLSTERING DEPARTMENT is complete in every detail—WIN-

DOW SEATS, BOX COUCHES, LOUNGES, DIVANS, Etc., made to order, just as you want them.

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Flavor unexcelled.

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TREASURER WRIGHT IS INDICTED

Grand Jury Makes Preliminary Report.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The grand jury made a preliminary report to Judge De Bolt yesterday morning of the work already completed. Indictments were returned against William H. Wright for the embezzlement of \$17,949.91, and against Nigel H. Jackson for arson in the first degree. No report was made upon the cases of J. H. Boyd and B. H. Wright, committed from the district court, and Foreman J. G. Spencer stated to the jury court that the grand jury still had some work to do.

Yesterday was spent by the grand jury in investigating into the flight of Treasurer Wright. J. S. Spitzer, the man who sold somebody the grip Wright carried away on the day of his departure, High Sheriff Brown and the telephone girl who saw Wright in Maggion's office, were before the inquisition.

There are now but fourteen working members of the grand jury, which is almost the smallest number that can legally hold sessions. Spencer was appointed foreman yesterday by Judge De Bolt, because of Cleghorn's illness, and he signed the indictments presented in court. A number of Chinese were before the jury yesterday.

The indictment against Wright charges that he on the 23rd day of September "being then an officer of the Territory of Hawaii, employed in the treasury of said Territory, to-wit, as treasurer of said Territory of Hawaii, and being then intrusted with and having possession, control and custody, by virtue of his said office of treasurer, of a thing of value, to-wit, \$17,949.91 of the lawful money of the United States of America and the Territory of Hawaii, then and there, feloniously did embezzle and fraudulently convert and dispose of to his own use and benefit, without the consent and against the will of the said Territory of Hawaii, the owner thereof and entitled thereto."

The indictment against Nigel Jackson alleges that he "on the 30th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the nighttime of said day, wilfully, maliciously and feloniously, did set fire to and burn the dwelling house of Edward Brown Friel there situate, in which said dwelling house there were then and there at the time of such burning certain human beings, occupants and inmates, to-wit, the said Edward Brown Friel, Isabella Cornwell Friel, Mary Isabel Jackson, Henrietta Cornwell Friel, Georgiana Macfarlane Friel, Anabel Bollier (Voeller), John Braddock Watson and one Tobriner, whose full and true name is to the grand jurors unknown, and did then and there and thereby commit the crime of arson in the first degree."

The defendants indicted are ordered to appear before Judge De Bolt at 9:30 o'clock this morning for arraignment. Besides Wright and Jackson, the indictments are against the following persons: Larceny, Lee Hon, Kahaula, Ah Chew, Juanito alias Lingua de la Cruz, Hoopili, Kekoi, Kimura, Keoloha, Pedro Rodriguez, Geronimo, Agassia Able and Eliza Rosalio, Ah Sing; assault and battery, Juan Sanchez, Joe Tomokichi, Owen Holt, Jr., Nakayama, Dalkichi, August Herring, A. Revela, Hiohi, Mianoto, H. Mori; burglary, E. Naone, Jacinto, alias Lingua de la Cruz, arson, Akoni Au; malicious injury, Splanola, Ah On and Pat Chee.

The following are the cases ignored: Keoni Keawepua and Hoopili, larceny second degree; Hana Ke Aloha, larceny second degree; John Lua, larceny second degree; Kalama, larceny second degree; Yamasaki, Namuna, Kurastu, Muraama, Sato and Takahashi, malicious injury; Joe Green, larceny first degree; John Doe, alias D. Kahai, assault and battery; Sam Keonlu, malicious injury; Shimada, larceny second degree; D. Kat Snyoshi, larceny second degree; Sam Keonlu, malicious injury; Kuakini, larceny second degree.

INFLUENZA ON OTHER ISLANDS

There appears to be a mild epidemic of influenza on the other islands according to reports made to the Board of Health by government physicians. Influenza is reported to be unusually prevalent at Waimea, Kohala, and Lihue, Kauai, and on both Maui and Hawaii.

In the Koolauapoko district on this island a number of cases of measles are reported. The Waialuku physician has asked that the Board of Health recommend an appropriation for a sanitary inspector for that city.

Hopetoun Now a Marquis

Lord Hopetoun, who passed through Honolulu some weeks ago after relinquishing the governor-generalship of Australia because the salary attached to the job, \$50,000, not being sufficient to support him in proper vice-regal style, has been made Marquis of Liffingow by King Edward.

The civil government in the Philippines will call upon the army for assistance in subduing the Ladroneas.

LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

Growers Plan for a Fair Next Year.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

If the plans of the Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association go through there will be added to the stated events of the Territory a show of high class stock, which perhaps, will be given in connection with the annual agricultural fair, will give added and wider interest to the event. The Association has not made a definite pronouncement on the subject, but it is probable that there will be arranged by the executive committee some such feature for the next summer's displays.

The closing sessions of the Association held yesterday in the rooms of the Merchants' Association were devoted to the discussion of four papers submitted by members of the Association, based upon the experience of the members with various classes of cattle for breeding here. The first paper was that of E. P. Low, who devoted himself to a discussion of Herefords. He told of the adaptability of this class of cattle for every kind of pasturage, of their ranging qualities and their beef producing properties. One graded animal was recorded which produced 1015 pounds dressed, and 101 pounds in the hide. Another two-year-old, which dressed 598 was reported. The absence of tuberculosis was stated and it was put down as the writer's opinion that there was no better breed for the islands where feed is light.

G. C. Munro, manager of the Molokai ranch, discussed the grazing of sheep on cattle lands, taking the stand that a judicious pasturage of sheep on cattle ranges was advisable, in that they would keep down the weeds and make the pasturages better for the cattle. In the same way there will be kept back the guava and lantana. The prejudice against sheep he said arose from the fact that in the western part of the United States the graziers kept such large herds as to crop the grasses, close and leave nothing for the cattle in the end.

As to the effect on the general pasturages in these islands he said, "And also on the Hawaiian dry areas when a series of fairly wet seasons have so favored the growth of brush as ilima, etc., that the land is covered so densely that the annual grasses have little chance to germinate so much light being excluded from the surface of the soil, by heavy stocking for a short time with sheep just before the first annual rains they will eat back the brush and thus favor a heavier crop of grass, enabling the grazier to relieve his more permanent pastures during the wettest months and so fit them in a better way to carry his stock in good condition through the dry season, the brush is a good standby during the dry season but should not be allowed to choke out the annuals."

During the discussion of the paper Mr. Low said that he did not believe that cattle would thrive on lands pastured to sheep, as the latter were obnoxious to the former. Mr. Carter said he had watched the experiments on Molokai and thought Mr. Munro was right. President Isenberg told of how sheep had cleared lands on Kauai of the sensitive plant, by being put on when the weed was coming up, and they were still used to keep the lands clear.

L. L. McCandless read a paper on the Polled Angus breed, which he favored from his experience. He said that the cattle had taken first prizes at shows everywhere in the world and they were of the very best quality, both as milkers and for beef. He said that the beef cattle were easily fattened, did not show any tendency to become wild and would thrive under conditions amounting to complete neglect. The crossing with Durham or Holsteins produced good cattle for the butcher and the dairy, if care was taken in the selections.

The discussion brought out many facts. H. M. Von Holt saying that in his experience the cattle must be kept up carefully or there would be retrogression.

Mr. Isenberg said that he had tried the Polled Angus stock and found them poor as milkers, and he had to substitute Holsteins and now was using the Red Polled breed.

Robert Horner sent down a paper on Holsteins, which cattle he said were of high class as milkers, fattened quickly and stood the draughts as well as any cattle now here.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Merchants' Association and a special token to the secretary, A. F. Judd, for his hard and consistent labors during the year.

The next meeting will be held in Hilo at some date to be fixed by the chair, during October or November of next year. The executive committee will arrange the papers.

The Medical Examiners

Now it is reported that the appointment of medical examiners by Treasurer Cooper is illegal, and that the Governor is the appointing power. There is also a provision making the Superintendent of Public Works the proper party to appoint the examiners and the general mix-up will probably be submitted to the courts.

A Lame Shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This liniment is unequalled as a soothing lotion. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Stanford was defeated by California at football by a score of 16 to 0.

INTERESTS OF HAWAII

Cable Men to Confer at White House.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—The Department of Justice received a letter today from the Pacific Commercial Cable Company requesting the Attorney General to fix a day upon which President Clarence W. Mackay, Vice President Ward and Attorney Cook could meet him for the purpose of discussing the terms dictated by the President upon which the Pacific cable may be laid.

Thus far the cable company has given no intimation whether it will accept or reject the terms imposed, although it has gone ahead as though it expected no objection on the part of the Government. A high official of the Department of Justice intimated that the cable company might be brought up with a round turn if it attempted to lay the cable without complying with the President's conditions, which require that the line shall not be laid on foreign territory nor be subject to foreign complications.

"The President is determined to protect the interests of the government and the public," said this official. "He may mention the subject in his message to Congress, and Congress may be called upon to act in the premises. However, the matter may be settled by a conference with the cable company's officers, which will take place some time after November 16th."

WASHINGTON, November 11.—In regard to the construction of the trans-Pacific cable, Rear Admiral Bradford reports that so far as he is aware the Commercial Pacific Cable Company has signified no intention of following the government requirement for building a cable as specified by the President. The report says that although the officers of the company appeared anxious before adjournment of Congress to obtain the Pacific cable surveys made by the department no application has been made to the department for this information.

The report says that no statement has been given out concerning the route the company intends to follow nor have steps been taken to prepare relay stations on American territory considered necessary by the department, with the exception of acquiring the site for landing the cable near Honolulu.

PORTO RICANS WELL TREATED.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Secretary Hitchcock has received from Governor Dole of Hawaii a statement denying reports of ill-treatment of several Porto Ricans on Hawaiian sugar plantations. The laborers went to Hawaii at the solicitation of the Sugar Planters' Association, and the complaint was made by Pedro J. Agostini, father of one of the workmen. The Governor says, after an investigation, that the desire of some of the laborers to return to Porto Rico results from homesickness, influenced by imaginative persons, and will subside with time, and that the condition of the industrious Porto Ricans is satisfactory and their health has improved.

SENATOR MITCHELL TALKS.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon arrived in Washington today and called on the President. He will devote the time between now and the beginning of the session to the preparation of the report of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, which visited Hawaii in September. Senators Burton and Foster, who accompanied Mitchell to Hawaii, will come here next week to join in the work of preparing the report. "You may say for me," said Senator Mitchell, "that any statement coming from Honolulu that we are to make recommendations to the President for the removal of Governor Dole and Secretary of the Territory Cooper is erroneous. I have not talked, even informally, with my colleagues as to their attitude in the matter. The testimony taken by us would make a good sized library. It is in a confused mass, and must be digested and considered before we can reach any conclusion."

ROSEHILL'S DAMAGE CLAIM.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—Captain Rosehill, who came into public notice some time ago in connection with a little speck of land in the Pacific ocean, has again appeared, this time with an international claim to the State Department and against the Empire of Japan. The requisite documents came from Honolulu Saturday, and will be sent to the State Department by the Captain's counsel in a few days.

JAPANESE CHRISTIAN HOME

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city interested in Oriental missions have decided to establish a Japanese Christian Home in Honolulu. The Japanese women working in the island rice fields are particularly anxious to have the home established and are willing to contribute to the cause.

The committee met yesterday afternoon at the home of Bishop and Mrs. Hamilton on Buchanan street, and discussed the plans. Mrs. Winston of Pacific Grove was present and gave a report of what she had accomplished in the interest of the effort. She had received some contributions and while at the Kansas convention of the Women's Home Missionary Society she had laid the cause before the assembly and received hearty assurance of cooperation. Mrs. Winston took East with her Hanan Schimimura, the little Japanese girl for whom Mrs. C. B. Perkins has been appointed guardian. The child sang for the missionary women and her sweet, true voice did much to awaken interest in the Japanese work. Mrs.

Hamilton is chairman of the committee and Mrs. Perkins treasurer. Miss Blois is in Hawaii in charge of the work and will be superintendent when the home is completed. Bishop Hamilton is specially interested in the effort, as the islands come under his jurisdiction. They belong to the missionary field of the Pacific. Mrs. Winston proposed yesterday that the name of the new institution be the Susanna Wesley Home and the suggestion met the approval of all present.

MARCONI SERVICE HERE.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company is making plans for the Pacific and Alaska service. All important places on the Coast will be connected, with the base at San Francisco. For this purpose a station like that at Glace Bay on the Atlantic will be built. Operations have already been secured on the land site, and all that remains to be completed before the actual work is started is an arrangement with the Government. With a central station at San Francisco it is the intention to establish communication with the Sandwich Islands, where the company already has stations in operation, and with Guam. Propositions have also been made to the government by the Marconi Company to connect by an all-American line Alaska and the United States. This is intended to supplement the line already established in the Territory.

Men and Horses Now Here and Coming.

For the first time in the history of Hawaii an athletic team from each of the larger islands will meet in the capital to compete for a trophy. The sport is polo, and the interest in the game has grown immensely during the past year. Before this there were only teams on Maui and Oahu, but now there are in play and competent to take a hand in the struggle for the cup fairs from Hawaii and Kauai. To C. N. Prouty must be given credit for the former, and Charles A. Rice has made possible the latter.

The twenty-two horses now in the stables at Kaplani park represent the Maui animals and three from Hawaii. To this number today will be added the fourteen from Kauai, of which only six will be quartered in the race track stables and the others sent to the Douglas stables, mauka of the park. With their horses will come members of the Kauai team, the Messrs. Rice and their two retainers, who will complete the four. They will be received with some enthusiasm by the local poloists, for they are regarded as most promising.

There is now a chance that Hilo will be represented with ten horses, instead of eight, as recent telegraphic advices call for that number of stalls, indicating that there is a chance that the veterinary may permit the two injured crack animals to appear in the game. The local team will have the pick of all the ponies now in training, and they will be in good schooling before the contest of next week.

The trophy for the series of games has been presented to the Polo Association by H. F. Wichman, and is a handsome cup bearing the inscription "Inter-Island Trophy," and according to the deed of gift must be won two times by one team to become its property. In recognition of the fact that this is the first time that there has been a strictly inter-island tournament the merchants of the city have subscribed something like \$750 for the expenses of the meet, which insures its complete success.

Arrangements for the Polo ball go on, and several features have been arranged. Preceding the ball proper there will be a reception. President S. E. Damon and Mrs. Damon will receive, in conjunction with the captains of the various teams and the ladies accompanying them. There will be a corps of ushers, headed by Major Potter, who will take charge of the guests

I Make Strong MEN



of the puniest, weakest specimens of manhood. I care not how long they have suffered, nor what has failed to cure them. This is no idle boast, as I have done it for thousands, and many of them had spent from one dollar to five hundred without obtaining relief before coming to me as a last resort. My

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Is a positive cure for all weaknesses in man or woman. It is a wonderful tonic, a vitalizer. When you arise in the morning after having worn it all night, you feel the vigor of youth in your veins. It floods the body with warm, glowing vitality that makes the nerves strong, quickens the circulation, restores natural vigor and makes its wearer feel like one born again.

MAKES YOU OVER-It beats the world for building up a person broken down from dissipation and neglect of the laws of nature. No matter what your trouble is you can be made better and stronger by using this wonderful Belt. It pours glowing vitality into the body, and that does wonders. Try it and save doctor bills and useless suffering. It cures Rheumatism, Back Pains and all organic weakness.

READ MY BOOK—I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells the facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book today if you can't call. I mail it sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my Belt does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no one who uses it right needs it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

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To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price	\$160.	Now	\$125.
"	175.	"	135.
"	200.	"	160.
"	250.	"	200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

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and present them to the members of the receiving party. There will be several cotillion figures which will be unique and attractive. One of these will consist of the saluting of the various captains of teams, and the floor will be arranged to represent the field, there being goal posts erected and the favors being in the form of mallets and balls, with the

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Root Beer,
Ginger Ale,
Cream Soda,
Orange Cider,
Pineapple Cider,
Komei,
Strawberry,
Sarsaparilla
and Iron

from an old house with an established reputation. Free delivery to all parts of the city and Waikiki

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Main 71.
Works 601 Fort street.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

Special Closing Out Sale of Surplus Stock to
Make Room for New Holiday Goods Which Must be
Opened at Once. **DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS.**

15c Steel Chopping Knives, now 5c
Bread knives with carved handles, always sold at 50c, only 25c
White enamelled cream jugs 20c
Best quality ice picks, choice 20c
Scotch granite drinking cups 10c
White enamelled dust pans, 2 sizes, very strong will last for years, choice, 20c
Gray enamelled pierced dippers and akimms, your choice, each 10c
Pigged knives and forks, 4 dozen each in lined box, choice, box, 75c
Table spoons silver steel, 3 different patterns, always 75c dozen now 50c
Tea spoons silver steel, per doz 25c
Tin tea and coffee pots, 1 quart 2 quarts 10c 15c 4 quarts 20c 25c
6 quarts 25c

**SOME OF
THE LOTS
ARE SMALL,
BUT WILL BE
REPLACED
BY OTHERS
AS SOON AS
SOLD.**

White enamelled tea pots, should be 75c Special sale price 35c
White enamelled coffee pots very durable, always clean, your choice 40c
Tubed cake pans gray enamelled always 25 and 30c each, choice, any size, 10c
Carving knives and forks best steel, stag handles cheap at \$2.00 per set, now per set \$1.50
Carving knives and forks extra good and strong should be \$1.25 a bargain per set 75c
Sixty-cent Christy meat knives only 25c
White enamelled acorns from 40c to 25c
Gray enamelled candlesticks only 10c
Gray enamelled coffee crushers, 1-lb 15c
Tin sauce pans with covers 1 qt. 10c 2 qts. 15c 3 qts. 15c 4 qts. 20c 6 qts. 25c
Tin covered buckets 4 qt. 5c 1 qt. 10c 2 qts. 10c 3 qts. 15c 4 qts. 20c 6 qts. 25c

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

Hawaiian Gazette.Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.**SEMI-WEEKLY.**
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS**WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.****SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**
Per Month \$1.00
Per Year \$10.00
Per Month, Foreign \$1.25
Per Year, Foreign \$12.50
Per Year, Foreign \$5.00
-Payable invariably in Advance.-**A. W. PEARSON,**
Manager.**FRIDAY NOVEMBER 21****PEARL HARBOR DREDGING.**

The dredging of the Pearl Harbor bar during the season of storms seems to be a formidable task for the machinery in hand. The case, however, is by no means hopeless. Other bars in heavier seas have been cleared away and even the mighty flood of the Mississippi has been subjected to the Eads harness. The whole matter seems to be one of relative power. Given a large enough dredging plant and ponderous enough machinery and the Pearl Harbor bar will have to succumb.

It is a matter of public regret that the work on the harbor has been delayed, for Oahu has a greater stake in the opening of its natural port than it fully realizes. Once free for ships to enter and depart and a large expenditure of public money upon works of permanent utility will follow. Furt and a navy yard mean a marked increase in the resident white population here, the organization, in fact, of an industrial town; and the presence of warships that spend from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per month for supplies carries its own comment. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to have the opening of Pearl Harbor expedited.

If, as we assume, more ponderous machinery is needed, it will not be difficult to procure. At any rate the work will not be given up or allowed to lag unduly.

The Senate has it in its power to strengthen the hands of the Governor by promptly confirming the nominees for the vacant offices for whom he is willing to become responsible. The Executive must answer to Washington for the general conduct of Territorial affairs and his choice of department chiefs should be respected. But for the interference of the late Home Rule Senate in favor of men whom it felt assured would aid the politics of the Wilcox party, the embezzlement scandals would not have occurred. Seeing this, we trust the Senate will "play no favorites," but will give the Governor the freest possible rein in the matter of nominations to heads of departments, thereby following the policy of the United States Senate in similar relations with the President.

There is justice in the complaint of Becky Panee that she is being plundered under the forms of law, and this and many other instances during the past two years are calculated to alarm estates that find themselves at the mercy of the courts. When the \$2500 in fees that have been levied on poor Becky as a fine for her attempt to secure the management of her own property are contrasted with the fees paid by the rich business houses here for services requiring the highest order of legal talent, the essential injustice of such awards speaks for itself. "Day-light robbery" is what Becky Panee calls it and the phrase strikes a popular chord.

Judge Hebbard of San Francisco took a lively interest, during his visit here, in the campaign against Governor Dole. He was satisfied that it was time for "genuine Americans" to manage the local government. Judge Hebbard was something of a stranger to Honoluluans, but those who wish to know about him should read the excerpt from the Examiner printed elsewhere. Perusing that, one may become quite reconciled to his want of appreciation of the Territorial Executive.

The decision of the Young Men's Research Club to push a Torrens land law bill in the Legislature is in the line of progress. The nature and value of the Torrens system has been explained at length in these columns and is also made clear in the report of the Research Club's committee, appearing elsewhere. The adoption by the Legislature of the new method of affirming land titles would be an achievement in the line of constructive statesmanship.

The world-famous Mollieux trial ended in a verdict of acquittal. There was always a strong doubt in the public mind of the young man's guilt and the verdict, even at this great distance from the scene of the tragedy and its sequel in court, will be heard with satisfaction. Mollieux belongs to a distinguished Brooklyn family, his father, General Mollieux, having been a division commander during the Civil War.

The indictment of James H. Boyd by a grand jury of the highest character should clear the way for a new man at the head of the Board of Public Works who will set things in motion again. There is work on the streets and roads which needs to be proceeded and the sooner responsibility for it is vested in some satisfactory official the better for the public interests.

It is announced that the German government besides forming a squadron for service on the Atlantic coast of the United States will establish one in Pacific waters. As the ships will use American bases having no convenient ones of their own Honolulu will probably be often visited by the sister cruisers of the German.

The fact that the majority of the island and public, when it has letters to write on themes of general interest sends them to the Advertiser speaks volumes for the circulation as well as for the standing of the paper.

If Becky Panee must have a guard and why not give her one that she wants?

PACIFIC NAVAL INCREASE.

Naturally the bulk of the American naval strength is concentrated on the Atlantic and Philippine seaboard, but now that the Kaiser has determined to form a North Pacific fleet, more United States ships will appear on the Western coast and in Hawaiian waters. For four years past the Washington government has made it a business to match the German naval building program and has even gone so far as to meet the German army maneuvers with maneuvers of its own land forces. When the Kaiser lays down the lines of a given battleship, Uncle Sam starts building one of the same or a better class, and when the Kaiser forms a special fleet for service anywhere outside his own waters, his watchful friend across the sea puts one there also. Hence the assurance that when German warships multiply in these seas an increase of the American naval armament will be coincident.

All this is good news for Hawaii, considering its strategic importance as the key to the North Pacific. As the American ships grow in number, Hawaii will see more of them and, quite likely, will be called upon to harbor a permanent squadron. The cable, when completed, will make this a favorite winter rendezvous for vessels that now linger along the stormy coast. Moreover, we shall get many visits from German craft, owing to the fact that, north of the equator in this hemisphere, Germany, having no supply points of its own will have to use either ours or England's.

The more ships the merrier. It all means good money for Hawaii.

PROTECT THE FISHERIES.

We hope the Legislature will pass an up-to-date fishery law, one which will assure the continuation in these waters of the edible varieties of fish now here, secure the introduction of coast species and protect the young.

The destruction of small fry in Island waters has become enormous. Japanese and Chinese, not to speak of natives, are especially fond of sea minnows and they haunt the shores of the sea and of Pearl Harbor and the mouths of inlets with mosquito-mesh nets. Gradually, as a result, the supply of large fish is decreasing and the price going up. That is why the Albatross found so few marketable fish on the sea-banks.

There are enough natural enemies of minnows to keep their numbers down without adding thousands of fishermen. Since the decision of the Supreme Court abolishing fishing rights, the pot hunters have been unusually active all along the shore. They can even be found on Waikiki beach, where they use giant powder for their purposes. If this sort of thing keeps on a few years more, fish, in Hawaii, will only be found on the tables of the rich.

A strict fishery law, prohibiting use of small-meshed nets and increasing the penalty for the use of giant powder, would be in the public interests. If an appropriation were made to establish a Territorial hatchery, so much the better.

AUSTIN IS STILL KEPT OUT.

(Continued from page 1.)

pension of officers is provided for by Section 80 of the Organic Act, that under that act the Governor can remove the Auditor only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that the Governor has no power or right to suspend him. There being no inherent power in the Governor and no law in this Territory providing for a forfeiture of office, the only legal manner of removing the Auditor is by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. A special session of the Senate should have been called before the Governor acted."

The court also quotes the Pacific Commercial Advertiser as a legal authority in his decision giving the following paragraph from the Advertiser of November 7th:

"Governor Dole has simply suspended Auditor Austin and Superintendent Boyd, acting under the Hawaiian statutes, which the attorneys for both suspended officials claim were rendered null and void by the passage of the Organic Act. If the courts sustain the position of Austin a special session is almost unavoidable. That there is some doubt as to the position taken by Governor Dole even in his own mind, is shown by his recommendation to the Secretary of Interior that Congress make a specific provision for the suspension of an official. The need of such a law is evident, for otherwise it would be utterly impossible to prevent a dishonest official from exercising the duties of his office, even though criminal charges had been preferred."

AUSTIN TRIES TO GET IN

Just at the noon hour when all the officials were leaving the capitol building Auditor Austin attempted to regain possession of his office. Accompanied by his attorneys Ashford and Robertson he entered the capitol building. Officer Elvin met them at the door and informed Austin that he could not enter. The attorneys said they had a court order and started up the stairs. At the door to the audit office Elvin again barred the way for Austin, while Ashford and Robertson entered. The writ was served upon Deputy Auditor Meyers commanding

"Now therefore because of the premises herein set forth and in pursuance of the prayer of said complaint and petitioner you the said Edmund P. Dole Arthur M. Brown and Henry C. Meyers and each of you are hereby strictly commanded that laying aside all excuses you and each of you, do forthwith admit him the said Herbert C. Austin to full and free access to and possession custody and control of the forms and office of said Auditor of said Territory situated in the Executive Building in the city of Honolulu and to full and free access to and to the possession custody and control of the books records and other equipment of said office of Auditor of said Territory situated as aforesaid and to the full and free performance and discharge of the duties and functions and all the duties and functions of said office of Auditor of said Territory."

Hereof fail not at your peril with the Honorable George D. Gear Presiding Judge of said Circuit Court

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

The Canal treaty is near completion. The Spanish cabinet has again resigned.

It is rumored that King Leopold is insane.

Jeffries and Fitzsimmons will tour together.

Alaska Indians are reported to be dying rapidly.

The railroads are suffering from a car famine.

A riot is feared among the French coal miners.

The President has left Washington for a southern trip.

Railway men in Chicago are on the verge of a strike.

Morgan's purchase of Pennsylvania coal mines is denied.

Emperor Wilhelm of Germany is visiting King Edward.

The big railroads are planning a war on the ticket scalpers.

Hall Caine, the novelist, is suffering from nervous collapse.

Congressman Cannon has started his boom for the speakership.

The Spanish income tax has been repealed in the Philippines.

The railroad between Havana and Santiago has been completed.

Germany will send several cruisers for duty on the Pacific coast.

An English syndicate has applied for a railroad franchise in Luzon.

Mrs. Tevis has denied that she will marry Gerald Hughes of Denver.

Maude Lillian Berli, an opera singer, swallowed a watch while asleep.

The number of cholera deaths in the Philippines is reported as 65,000 to date.

A decision by Judge Morrow of San Francisco has knocked out the salt trust.

Admiral Taylor in his annual report says the Navy is in need of more officers.

The Colombian revolutionists refuse to treat with their government, alleging bad faith.

The new East-River bridge in New York was damaged by fire to the extent of \$75,000.

Mitchell declines to be a candidate for the presidency of the American Labor Federation.

General Leonard Wood has returned from Germany where he went to view the army maneuvers.

Roosevelt's "The Strenuous Life" has been translated into French and attracts much attention.

The Indian government has refused the Standard Oil Co. permission to exploit the Burmah fields.

Alleged political irregularities in Porto Rico will be called to the attention of the President by Senator Spooner.

Count Boni Castellane has been ousted from the French Chamber of Deputies, it being alleged that he gained his seat illegally.

Chinese officials have refused to accede to the action of England in demanding the head of the murderers of British missionaries.

and the seal of said Circuit Court, at Honolulu aforesaid, this 20th day of November, 1902."

Meyers replied that he could do nothing and Ashford went out to use his influence on the policeman. He started to read the order to Elvin threatening at the same time, that he was making himself liable to punishment for contempt. Elvin replied that he had nothing to do with the orders of the court, that he was acting under the instructions of the High Sheriff and received orders only from him. Then Ashford telephoned to High Sheriff Brown, saying that his officer refused to obey the court's writ of mandamus. Brown promised to come up, immediately.

About this time Deputy Attorney General Cathcart appeared upon the scene and served upon Robertson a notice of appeal to the Supreme Court, from the order of Judge Gear.

Robertson insisted upon getting an answer from Meyers as to whether he intended to obey the court's order, but the deputy auditor refused to say, until finally Cathcart came to the rescue and advised him to refuse to obey. In the meantime Ashford had gone to hunt for the High Sheriff, but instead an extra policeman came to help guard the auditor's office. This man was sent down to guard against a possible invasion of Supt. Boyd and in the meantime Ashford returned and ordered a withdrawal of the insurgent forces. Austin's mission had not been accomplished and it is now up to the Supreme Court to say whether or not he is entitled to his salary, for the time he has been kept out of his office.

MOTHER AND BABE

Sick mother—sick child!

That's the way it works when a mother is nursing her infant.

Scott's Emulsion is an ideal medicine for nursing mothers.

It has a direct effect on the milk. Sometimes the mother is weak, her thin milk does not make the baby grow. Scott's Emulsion changes all that.

The rich cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion feeds the mother and gives a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby.

The medicine in Scott's Emulsion not only strengthens the mother but goes naturally through the milk and strengthens the child.

Nothing to harm—all for good—Scott's Emulsion.

See it and see a little to try if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Marshal Hendry left for Hilo yesterday to serve the papers in the Nicolls bankruptcy case. Deputy Marshal Handy left for Maui to serve the papers in the Ah Hoo case.

Treasurer Cooper will offer for sale the annual awa licenses at public auction between December 1st and 7th. In Honolulu the upset price is \$1,000, and at Hilo and Wailuku \$500.

The Supreme Court yesterday finished the hearing of argument in the Dole case. In the afternoon argument was had in the case of J. O. Carter vs. Sybil A. Carter et al.

School teachers and other responsible persons on these islands that have a little spare time can hear of something to their advantage by writing to Geo. Osborne, Paunilo, Hawaii.

The statement in an evening paper that the first Boyd embezzlement occurred under the administration of Mr. McCandless is an error. The dates of the indictment show that it occurred during a former administration of the Interior office.

OBITUARY.

Walohinu, Kau, Nov. 16, 1902.

Editor Advertiser:—It is with deep sorrow that I announce to you the death of Miss E. Williams, which took place on Nov. 15th, about 5 h. 35 m. a.m.

Miss Williams occupied the position of first assistant in the Government school at Walohinu, during the past three years. She was an amiable young lady, and greatly respected by all who knew her. On Friday, the 7th, she was taken ill, which soon reached an alarming stage. Dr. Thompson, the Government physician of Kau, was called to visit her, and pronounced that she was in a dangerous condition, being seriously affected with disease of the lungs.

The resident physician of Pahala—Dr. Schwallie—was called and after consulting together they pronounced that little hope for her recovery was to be expected. She gradually grew worse, until the fatal hour arrived when her soul returned to Him who gave it.

Great praise is due to Miss Taylor, principal of the school, also to Mrs. McCarthy, and Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, for their continued care and attention to the late Miss Williams during her fatal illness. The residents of Walohinu, and the community at large, express their sorrow for the sad bereavement which has taken place in their midst.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon (Sunday, November 16).

WM. P. HART.

The Sultan of Baluch has sent word to the American forces that he does not intend to make war upon them.

When you cannot sleep for coughing, it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat, and make sleep possible. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kraske, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combined all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well merited reputation for derangement of the kidneys, pain in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2 for purifying the blood, skin eruptions, spots, blotches, rashes and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, is a powerful and safe remedy.

THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, malarious climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order to get the best of the three numbers is required and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.
Honolulu, November 20, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Yd	Bid	Ask
MISCELLANEOUS				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	40	41
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	40	41
SUGAR				
Am. Agricultural Co.	5,000,000	20	28	29
Haw. Agr. & Sug. Co.	2,215,750	100	40	41
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	28	29
Honolulu	750,000	100	125	126
Richards	2,000,000	100	15	16
Hale	200,000	100	15	16
Kahuku	500,000	20	24	25
Kihali Plan, Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	20	6	7
Koloa	150,000	100	70	71
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	20	4	5
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,500,000	100	85	91
Oloana	1,000,000	20	10	11
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	812,000	20	10	11
Oloa Paid Up	2,500,000	20	12	13
Oloana	150,000	100	120	121
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	100	101
Pacific	500,000	100	100	101
Pais	750,000	100	100	101
Pepesko	2,750,000	100	54	55
Pioneer	4,000,000	100	60	61
Wailuku	700,000	100	80	81
Waimanalo	250,000	100	155	156

STAMPS BY CO.

Wilder & S. Co.	500,000	100	100	101
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	90	100

MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	200,000	100	85	86
Hon. E. T. & L. Co.	200,000	100	10	11
Mutual Tel. Co.	50,000	10	10	11
O. E. & L. Co.	3,000,000	100	75	76

BONDS				
Haw. Govt. S. S. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	101
Hilo R. R. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	100	101
Hon. E. T. & L. Co.	200,000	100	100	101
O. E. & L. Co.	3,000,000	100	75	76
O. E. & L. Co.	3,000,000	100	75	76
O. E. & L. Co.	3,000,000	100	75	76
O. E. & L. Co.	3,000,000	100	75	76
O. E. & L. Co.	3,000,000	100	75	76
O. E. & L. Co.	3,000,000	100	75	76

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS				
Thirty-two Inter Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	25 Ewa, \$23.25			

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss ADA DORR, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can take them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies \$10,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies \$10,000,000
Total reinsurance \$10,000,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies \$8,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies \$8,500,000
Total reinsurance \$8,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.
Fire and Marine Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool
Alliance Assurance Company of London
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.
Williams of Madras General Insurance Co., Ltd., of Mad

SESSION OF EPISCOPAL DELEGATES

Canons of Colo- rado Adopted Here.

(From Thursday's Daily)

With tonight's session the Episcopal Convocation of Hawaii, which has been holding meetings this week, will conclude its work, the principal act done being the adoption of the constitution and canons of the Diocese of Colorado, as far as applicable to conditions in these islands. There was a spirit of unanimity among the clerical and lay delegates, the entire machinery of the church in its relation to temporal affairs was simplified, and when the island diocese commences its new life under its newer canons, Bishop Restarick feels that progress will mark every department.

Yesterday morning the Convocation came together with the Bishop as ex-officio president, and Sol. Meheula as secretary. Rev. Canon Ault, acting temporarily. Those present were the Bishop, Rev. Canons Kitecat, Mackintosh, Ault, Weymouth, Rev. John Ushorne, Rev. Frank Fitz, Rev. Kong Yin Tet, Major Davis, U. S. A., Captain Whiting, U. S. N. H. M. von Holt, T. Clive Davies, Henry Smith, Edmund Stiles, F. J. Testa, Mr. Hayselden, Rev. Mr. De Moulton. The following committees were appointed.

State of Church—Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Rev. John Ushorne, Messrs. Greenwell and See Young.

Legislation—Rev. Canons Kitecat and Ault, Major Davis, T. Clive Davies.

Privilege—Dr. Weymouth, Rev. Frank Fitz, Messrs. Mist and Stiles.

Finance—Rev. Canon Kitecat, H. M. von Holt, Captain Whiting.

Unfinished Business—Rev. Canon Ault, T. Clive Davies.

Standing committee, appointed by Synod—Rev. Canon Mackintosh, president; Rev. Canon Ault; Edmund Stiles, secretary; Major Davis.

The afternoon session was taken up with the consideration of the Colorado diocese constitution and canons, and it continued last evening finally being adopted with various changes and omissions, subject to revision from a legal standpoint by a chancellor to be chosen today. The Bishop last evening nominated Henry E. Highton as chancellor, and his election would have resulted but for the interposition of Mr. Testa, who said Mr. Highton was a "malihini," and he was averse to voting for a "malihini." The matter will be taken up today, together with the election of other officers.

During the church services last evening a chair was brought forward to the edge of the chancel in which the Bishop sat while he read his primary charge to the delegates. It was a lengthy paper, covering the Bishop's formulated plans for the development of the Cathedral and parishes, and referred in glowing terms to what had been accomplished by his predecessors. It is his hope to send young men from Hawaii to California to be educated for the ministry, for there is a lack of workers to fill local vacancies. He spoke with warmth concerning St. Andrew's Priory, which, to him, had been hallowed by its connection with General Armstrong. It was his dream that the local diocese would send forth men of the different races to preach to their respective races. Iolani school was progressing, with fifty pupils under the Rev. Frank Fitz.

As to the Cathedral structure, there was work to be done in carrying it to completion, that the dream of Bishop Staley could be realized. St. Elizabeth Home, Palama, under Deaconess Drant, was prospering. He hoped in time to establish a canon missionary to continually visit outlying places. There were changes in the form of services, which had not yet been made completely American, which had to be effected. The Bishop spoke against divorces, and applauded the procedure of the local clergy in the past in not marrying divorced persons. It had been his custom to deny divorced persons the privilege of the Episcopal service, and the same rule would obtain here.

"It is likely we shall soon lose one of our faithful clergy," said the Bishop, "one who has worked long in this field, and who has won the confidence and respect of all by his kindness and loyalty. I refer to the Rev. Canon Kitecat, who, before my coming, announced his probable resignation. He has been in correspondence with the Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand, for some time, and may soon leave to join him. I voice the heart's prayer of all that the choicest blessings may be his, and that he may prosper in every way."

Afraid of the Kaiser.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The English press continues to regard the German Emperor's visit with suspicion and distrust, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. He is not lampooned or caricatured, but it is generally assumed that he is here for business purposes, and that he must not be allowed to have what he wants. The conjectures respecting his mission differ widely, but the conclusion is the same in every instance, namely that the ministers must be on their guard and decline all overtures for joint action of England and Germany whether in East Africa, Asia Minor or the Yangtze Valley.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress is nearly ready. It will contain recommendations as to trusts, protection, banking and Cuba.

LIGHT ON LABORERS

Builders Start New Inquiry Into All the Conditions.

Full and complete investigation of the labor situation alone will satisfy the members of the Builders and Traders' Exchange before they agree to the resolution of the Merchants' Association in relation to the admission of Chinese labor into the Territory. This was indicated during all the discussions of the Exchange had at the regular meeting last night, and the scope which it is desired shall be taken in the proposed inquiry is shown in the following resolution, passed after the discussion of more than two hours:

Whereas the Merchants' Association of Honolulu has asked this Exchange to endorse that portion of the memorial to the sub-committee on Hawaiian Affairs of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico of the United States Senate presented by said Association, in which Congress is petitioned to permit Chinese laborers to enter this Territory to engage in agricultural pursuits only, deportation to be the penalty of violating this provision,

And Whereas the sugar industry is the sole agricultural pursuit for which this labor is sought, and said industry in this Territory is now suffering owing to insufficient and unreliable labor,

And Whereas said Merchants' Association affirm that the only reason for asking Congress to admit such labor into this Territory is "to fill the great gaps in the ranks of (sugar plantation) field hands" and that such laborers "would not displace a single white man from any position or in any sense enter into competition with any white artisan, mechanic or common laborer";

And Whereas almost the entire Oriental population of this Territory, which in 1900 was 36,875 against 67,123 persons of all other races combined, was originally brought to Hawaii to engage in agricultural pursuits only and in 1901 the Governor reported to the Secretary of the Interior that only 32,513 Asiatics were employed on Hawaiian sugar plantations, leaving approximately 34,000 male Asiatics not employed on sugar plantations;

And Whereas nearly every sugar plantation in Hawaii is today employing Asiatics not only as field laborers but as mill hands, carpenters, engineers and in other mechanical pursuits to the injury of white men or Hawaiians seeking such positions;

Resolved by The Builders & Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, Hawaii, representing the great majority of the employers of skilled labor in this Territory engaged in the building and manufacturing lines (aside from the manufacture of sugar) and the firms handling the various materials and supplies used in said lines of business:

First. That a Committee of eight members of this Exchange, representing, as near as may be, the several trades, industries and material supply houses connected with this Exchange, be appointed by the President, which Committee, with the President, who shall be chairman thereof, shall be charged with the investigation of the following matters, to wit:

1. To what extent have Oriental laborers heretofore brought to Hawaii to engage in Agricultural pursuits only displaced white men or Hawaiians from positions or in any sense entered into competition with any white or Hawaiian artisan, mechanic or common laborer.

2. Cannot the shortage in labor supply at present felt by the sugar plantations be supplied from among the 36,000 Orientals at present resident in this Territory and not employed on the sugar plantations?

3. Would not an amendment to the alien contract labor law permitting the importation of Portuguese satisfactorily supply the labor needed by the sugar plantations?

4. The superiority of Chinese over the present Japanese cane field labor being conceded by the Merchants' Association, what guarantees have the Merchants' Association of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association to offer that, upon being permitted to import Chinese cane field labor, they would not import such labor in quantities which would, to a greater or less extent, supplant the Japanese now employed and that the Japanese thus forced from the sugar plantations would not displace white men from positions or in any sense enter into competition with any white or Hawaiian artisan, mechanic or common laborer and thus make it increasingly difficult "to promote trade, mechanical and industrial interests by fostering in this community a sentiment in favor of retaining at least a portion of the business of this city for the benefit of American citizens or those eligible to become such and developing this community on traditional American lines," the main object for which this Exchange was organized.

5. Would the members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association be willing to discharge every Oriental not a citizen of the United States employed on their several sugar plantations within six months from the date of the passage by Congress of the special legislation for their relief hereinbefore mentioned and thereafter employ only white or Hawaiian persons in their place?

Second. That said Committee shall compile from the latest available authentic sources the most complete statistics possible for the above questions in the brief time allotted them.

Third. That in view of the serious condition of the cane field labor supply and the necessity of laying the matter fully before Congress at the earliest date possible and consistent with the importance of the questions involved in the welfare and prosperity of this Territory the Committee above mentioned to be appointed shall report to this Ex-

GEAR'S ACTION IS CRITICISED

Davis Says He Exceeds His Authority in Issuing Mandamus in Boyd Case.

Following closely upon the heels of the decision in the Austin case, George A. Davis, appearing for Henry E. Cooper in the Boyd matter, attacked the power of Judge Gear to grant a writ of mandamus. He claimed that the second judge exceeded his authority in attempting to control the executive acts of Governor Dole, contending in spite of the Austin decision, that the Governor did have the right to suspend Boyd. Even granting the power of the court to grant a writ of mandamus, Davis insisted that such power was wholly discretionary, and should not be exercised in the Boyd case, where the official kept out of office was under indictment for embezzlement, and it would work public mischief to have him reinstated.

A S. Humphreys, counsel for Boyd, was not present during the argument, but his interests were well taken care of by Judge Gear himself, who ably presented the petitioner's case in answer to Davis's argument. Humphreys appeared only at the opening and then left the court room saying he had no wish to make an argument.

Davis then asked that the mandamus be dissolved, as the answer of Cooper stood uncontroverted, and neither Boyd nor his counsel were present in court. Gear contended, however, that the answer of Cooper did not deny the appointment of Boyd to his office, and that consequently no proof was required of him. Gear intimated half a dozen times during the argument that he would decide in favor of Boyd.

P. D. Kelley, Jr., was put on the stand to prove, in addition to the allegations of embezzlement made by Cooper in his answer, that three indictments had been returned against Boyd by the grand jury.

"The petitioner must make out his case," contended Davis. "He must be present at the hearing and prove the allegations in the complaint. If your honor issues a writ of mandamus in this case, it is simply the forcing into the Governor's Council a man who is charged with the crime of embezzlement, and who has been indicted for it. The statutes give the Governor the power to suspend an official, and I contend that the laws of the Republic are still in force, and sections 66 and 68 of the Organic Act give the executive full power. If this power is not here, then Congress gave us a statute which gives the courts a power to turn against the law if there is no power to suspend an official charged with embezzlement; then there is no power here to enforce the law. The Governor is not bound to call the Senate in extraordinary session; between sessions he may act alone."

In Governor Sanford B. Dole is vested almost kingly powers in his executive acts, powers which no court can control or coerce by writ of mandamus. The Governor is not a party to this action, but the writ of mandamus goes out to coerce him into placing a man into office indicted by a grand jury and not proved not guilty, and you are exercising your powers in that."

"If the Governor had the power of change at its next meeting to be held November 24, 1902, the results of their investigations together with such statistics as they may have been able to compile and any recommendations they may have to make in the premises."

Fourth. That further consideration of the communication from the Merchants' Association be postponed until the next meeting of the Exchange.

Fifth. That a certified copy of these resolutions be forthwith transmitted by the President to the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council and their assistance, co-operation and suggestions respectfully invited, in any manner they may elect, on behalf of this Exchange, its Committee and the business and industrial interests represented by it and them.

These resolutions came up as the outcome of the debate following the reading of the following letter from the Merchants' Association.

Dear Sir—The Merchants' Association of Honolulu representing the majority of the "white" wholesale and retail traders of this city, presented a memorial to the United States Senate Commission on Porto Rico and Pacific Island possessions in which they petitioned the Senators to use their best efforts to have the United States laws relative to the admission of Chinese laborers to be permitted to enter the Hawaiian Islands subject to the condition that they engage in agricultural pursuits only. If this condition be at any time broken, the offender to be deported from the country. We laid this memorial before the Commissioners on the grounds that all trades and business enterprises would be benefited thereby. The need of suitable labor for rice and cane fields has been brought forcibly to the minds of mechanics and merchants alike by the contraction of business enterprise in every direction. Large numbers of skilled mechanics have been compelled to leave the country from lack of employment. The Honolulu Iron Works, who do not employ and never have employed Asiatic labor, are only able to run half their normal force and the building and kindred trades

suspension, why did he ask Congress to give him that power in his recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior?" questioned Gear.

"I suppose he wanted to get express power, but this is not in evidence in this court, and not in the case at all," replied Davis.

"Even if the power of mandamus does lie," continued the attorney, "the court is not compelled to exercise it, it is a matter entirely in your discretion, you can issue a writ or not; and it should be issued only to prevent a denial of justice. It is certainly not a denial of justice to keep a man out of office who is awaiting trial by jury for embezzlement, nor is it justice to force upon the Governor and the taxpayers and put into office a man who cannot be trusted. The United States Supreme Court says that mandamus should never issue where public mischief is likely to ensue. You have no right to interfere with the discharge of the executive duties of Sanford B. Dole."

"He can do anything he wants to I suppose," interrupted Gear.

"No he can't, he cannot kill a man or embezzle money, but with his executive acts you have nothing to do. The United States Supreme Court has so held, and you have no right to interfere. As well might Sanford B. Dole come over here and tell you what to do with your bailiff, as for you to try to control him with writs of mandamus. You cannot question his legal power, especially at this time where corruption and loot are rife in the land. In this hour of public danger you should hesitate, your power being discretionary, before issuing writs of mandamus. Why if the Governor didn't suspend Boyd he ought to be indicted by the grand jury, for leaving in office a man who embezzled public moneys. He is given his power by the same hand that gives you the power of life and death, of issuing the highest orders, gives you the power, almost of a despot. He is given all the powers of the President and the Cabinet and the Executive Council."

"How can Cooper give Boyd his office?" asked Davis.

"By getting out," replied Gear. "No he can't," answered Davis. "The police are there to prevent Boyd from getting back even if you did issue a writ it would be non-operative for it is not directed to Sanford B. Dole, and Sanford B. Dole would instruct the same man to prevent him from taking more money or papers from the office."

Davis contended that Cooper had no power to give back Boyd's office and that he was not restraining him from holding his office. Several times during Davis's argument, the court became angered and refused to listen to him, ordering him to desist. Just at the close Gear ordered the attorney to stop argument upon Dole's right to suspend, and Davis persisting, Gear ordered a recess until this morning, with Davis still talking. No decision was rendered though Gear left no doubt as to what it would be, intimating strongly that it would be the same as in the Austin case.

These conditions we believe are mainly caused by the high cost and scarcity of common laborers in the fields from which the wealth of the country is drawn. As an association of merchants we believe the welfare of all classes, artisans, merchants and mechanics, in the Islands is dependent upon the successful cultivation of sugar cane and its economical conversion into the marketable product; to successfully bring sugar cane to maturity a large number of field laborers are required throughout the Islands, and this work, which a "white" man is unable, from climatic and other conditions, to engage in with any comfort or success, is at present handled mainly by Japanese laborers, who are doubtless well aware of the unsatisfactory and unreliable character of this class of labor, and to fill the great gaps in the ranks of field hands we believe the plantation managers throughout the Islands are unanimous in their decision that Chinese would best meet the conditions that exist in the cane field, and prove a useful, law-abiding body of men who, while adding to the wealth and purchasing power of the whole community would not displace a single white man from any position, or in any sense enter into competition with any white artisan, mechanic, or common laborer. Our Association was formed for the express purpose of protecting the property and the welfare of the whole community, and to devise and promote such legislation as the associate body may deem wise and expedient for the benefit of the Territory of Hawaii. We name the object and purpose of the Association, as the body influential in membership, the white is young and not as yet known to the public. Before taking further steps to secure Chinese field laborers, we would be glad if you would bring the subject before your Union for an expression of opinion from the members of your society for we feel that this indispensable relief proposed for the main industry of the country must commend itself to your judgment and we trust that your Union will endorse through its proper officers the action we have already taken in bringing this important matter before the United States Senate Commission. Enclosed you will find a draft of the memorial named and

(Continued on page 2)

THIEVES GO TO PRISON Sentence Imposed By Judge De Bolt.

Heavy sentences was the rule in Circuit Court yesterday. Half a dozen cases were disposed of during the day by Judge De Bolt and a good start has already been made upon the new indictments returned by the present grand jury.

THE BOYD MATTER.

Pleas to the indictments in the Wright and Boyd cases will be made on Saturday morning, and will bring on another technical attack upon the return made by the grand jury. The indictments were read in all four of the cases and the pleas were reserved in each of them.

The Wright case was first called up, and Davis asked for time in which to study the indictment. This was granted and the plea postponed until Saturday.

Jas H. Boyd appeared in answer to the three indictments against him and remained standing while they were read. He made no plea to either of them. Judge De Bolt refused to allow the reading to be waived by Boyd, stating that the defendant could not waive any of his rights. Humphreys, who appeared to defend, asked that the names of Robertson & Wilder be entered as associate counsel. He objected to a plea this morning saying that the plea of Boyd would be voluminous, and that his stenographer would be unable to get it up in one day. On that account the case was continued until Saturday.

OTHER ATTACKS ON GRAND JURY.

An indication of what a technical fight upon the indictments will result in, is shown by Judge De Bolt's prompt denial of a motion to quash the indictments in the case of August Herring and Vasconcelles.

The motion was based upon the following grounds:

1. That the law in such case made and provided, ordains that all indictments shall be signed by the foreman of the grand jury.

2. That, as shown by the records of this honorable court, in the matter of the impeachment of the present grand jury, now sitting, and by which and by whom said indictment purports to have been found, and by which and by whom the same was presented and returned into this honorable court, the foreman of said grand jury on the 5th day of November, 1902, (said day being the date whereon said indictment was found and certified by said grand jury, as appears therefrom,) was Peter C. Jones, and that on said day and date there was no foreman of said grand jury other than said Peter C. Jones.

3. That said indictment is not signed by said Peter C. Jones, either as such foreman, or otherwise, or at all.

4. That said indictment is signed by one James Gordon Spencer, who, in and by said indictment purports to be and to have been, on the date when the same purports to have been found and certified, to wit: said 5th day of November 1902, the foreman of said grand jury whereas in truth and in fact said James Gordon Spencer was not, on said last mentioned day and date, or on any other day or date when said indictment was voted upon and found as a true bill by said grand jury, the foreman of said grand jury.

5. That it does not appear in and by said indictment, or otherwise, or at all, that the requisite number of grand jurors, to wit, thirteen thereof, vote to find or return a true bill in this cause against this defendant, nor does it, therefrom, or otherwise, or at all, appear that as many as thirteen of said grand jurors heard evidence upon, or deliberated concerning the said charge or indictment against this defendant.

Judge De Bolt promptly denied the motion in both cases.

SENTENCE IS IMPOSED

Pleas of guilty were entered in several of the cases before Judge De Bolt. Wm. Hoopal, who was alleged to have stolen a number of valuable calabashes, was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay the costs of prosecution.

Harado a Japanese who admitted stealing \$110 from Kosuka Matsuo was sentenced to prison for a term of three years. He was charged with larceny in the first degree.

Kimura was found guilty by a jury of larceny in the second degree and was given the limit of two years by Judge De Bolt. He was alleged to have stolen jewelry worth \$127 from Mrs. Olds and was indicted for larceny in the first degree. Judge De Bolt stated in sentencing the defendant that he considered larceny by servants about a house to be of a much graver nature than ordinary theft because of the fact that they are given a certain confidence and the crime is breach of trust as well as larceny. Kimura claimed that he had found the jewelry on a window sill and put it in his pocket meaning to return it to his mistress. However said he became suddenly ill and was arrested before having had an opportunity of doing this. Judge De Bolt did not place much credence in the story and gave him the limit of imprisonment saying that he considered it a very moderate punishment.

BLACKBURN JURY DISAGREES

F. B. Blackburn was charged with reckless driving before a jury yesterday. Blackburn is the man who ran down Colonel Hawes a few months ago in which the latter is still suffering. The jury in the case after half an hour of argument in the jury room, reported a disagreement several members stating that there was no possibility of a verdict. Mr. Douthett announced that he would prosecute the case again at

(Continued on page 2)

SENATE'S SESSION NOW ON

Republicans Take Up Work of Leading.

Promptly on the stroke of 10 o'clock Senator Achi rose in the Senate Chamber, the old throne room of the Executive building, and with a few words moved that Senator Henry P. Baldwin be chosen as the temporary president of the body. The motion was carried without dissent and the extraordinary session of the second Senate of the Territory of Hawaii was on.

Eleven Senators were in their seats when the call for order followed the installation of the presiding official. The room which two years past was the home of the lower house of the Legislature, had been well arranged for the occupancy of the upper house. The arrangement was somewhat different, owing to the fact that only half the number of members had to be provided with seats. The chairman's position on the dais is the same and the secretary is on the floor directly in front. On the Waikiki and Ewa sides of the chamber are five desks each, while on the makai side of the square there are four desks and two aisles.

The Waikiki side of the chamber has been given over to the Home Rulers and the Ewa side, yesterday morning were occupied by Senators J. Brown, J. B. Kanihiki and Nakapuu. The seats near the door will be those of Kalaokalani and S. E. Kalue, were vacant, the former presumably appearing just in time to vote to adjourn. Opposite the Senators sat D. P. Leenberg, L. L. McCandless and W. R. Achi, two seats vacant being those intended for Senators Cecil Brown and S. W. Wilcox. Facing the chairman the four seats, beginning at the Republican side, were occupied by Messrs. C. H. Dickey, J. D. Paris and C. L. Crabbe, the last one nearest the Home Rulers being taken by Senator P. P. Woods.

When Senator Baldwin had called the session to order he suggested the election of a temporary secretary, which was done, L. L. McCandless placing before the meeting the name of William Savidge. Without dissent he was chosen. John Bush was then chosen interpreter and the temporary staff was complete.

On motion of Senator Paris the chairman was empowered to appoint a committee of three to investigate the credentials of the Senators, which motion carried and in accordance Chairman Baldwin named Senators Crabbe, Paris and Brown. The fact that there was no permanent organization made it necessary that the body adjourn at once, which was done the time fixed being this morning at the same hour.

The credentials committee at once got to work and inspected the papers submitted finding the men named as constituting the Senate for the session. One paper filed with the committee on credentials made it necessary that there be held yesterday afternoon another caucus of the members of the Senate. This was in the form of a protest from Stephen Desha, candidate from the First District, who alleged that there was a belief that a recount of the votes would show that he had been elected instead of J. D. Paris, who had only one majority over him. This protest was made by Desha in accordance with his opinion that there was such a feeling among his constituents that they would not be satisfied without an appeal to the court of highest resort.

The entire afternoon was spent in discussing the matter. It was deemed by the Republican Senators as impossible that they should undertake to encourage a dissension within the party limits, there being declared no hope on the part of the Hilo Republicans that Senator Woods could be unseated by any recount. There will be another meeting this morning, but it is not believed that there will be any change from this determination.

The expectation is that the Alameda will arrive early today and that Senator Cecil Brown will return in her, and will be able to take his seat, to have to do with the appointments to places under the Senate. The arrival of S. W. Wilcox from Kauai is also one of the possibilities, as a ship may be in this morning from that island. This would fill the quota of Republicans. There was a feeling yesterday that it would be unfair to proceed with the organization of the Senate when the early arrival of these Senators is probable. There are some members of the Senate too who believe that in the event of their not appearing at once, the best course would be to take an adjournment until Monday without completing the organization but this is not deemed likely.

Messages from the Governor are ready for transmission as soon as the Senate shall organize and notify him of its presence and readiness for business. There will be messages bearing upon each of the offices under the government and the conduct of affairs, and these will be sent in so that they may be considered separately. It was asserted yesterday that the Senate would take up the entire matter of official business in secret session.

The caucuses of the Senators and executive committee have not yet had to do with the fixing of the places which it is expected will be made vacant in the executive offices. These it is understood will be taken up at later meetings, which are to be held after the Senate has organized and the messages from the Governor have been received. It is understood that E. C. Winston

(Continued on page 2)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.
 K. E. China, at the wharf, from the anchorage, at 9 a. m.
 Steamer Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona, Kona and Maui ports, at 5:50 a. m.
 Steamer Nihau, from Maui ports, at 5:20 a. m.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Steamer Nebraska, Delano, from San Francisco, at 9 a. m.
 K. E. Aorangi, Phillips, from Sydney, Melbourne and Suva, at 7:30 a. m.
 Steamer Mikahala, from Kaula ports, at 9 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.
 U. S. cruiser New York, for San Francisco, at 7 a. m.
 Steamer Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports, at 5 p. m.
 Steamer Albert, Turner, for San Francisco, at 11 a. m.
 Steamer Eclipse, for Hilo and way ports, at 5 p. m.
 K. E. China, Friele, for San Francisco, at 7 p. m.
 Steamer Vincennes, Selam, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.
 Steamer Noeau, for Lahaina, Kukulha, Honolulu and Kananapali, at 5 p. m.
 Steamer Maui, Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
 Steamer W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kaula ports, at 5 p. m.
 Steamer Walealea, for Kilauea, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Steamer Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai, Kaula and Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
 K. E. Aorangi, Phillips, for Victoria and Vancouver, at 3 p. m.

Thursday, Nov. 20th.

Steamer Nihau, for Waimae, at 4 p. m.
 Steamer Mikahala, for Kaula ports, at 5 p. m.
 Steamer Ada, for Kaula and Koolau ports, at 6 a. m.
 Steamer Kawaihau, for Koolau ports, at 6 a. m.

SAILING TODAY.

Steamer Mauna Loa, for windward ports.

DUE TODAY.

K. E. Gaelic, from San Francisco, tomorrow.

DUE SATURDAY.

G. A. S. S. Mowers, from Victoria and Vancouver.
 Steamer Zealandia, from San Francisco.
 Steamer Claudine, from Hilo and way ports.
 Steamer Lehua, from Molokai ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 Per steamer Mauna Loa, from Kaula, Kona and Maui ports, November 18—J. Young, Solomon Russell, C. Merchants, Mrs. C. Merchants, from Kaula; S. Lester, C. A. Chang, from Kona; F. Ruckelshaus, Miss H. Lemon, George Baker, H. G. Middleditch, L. Andrews, Senator J. D. Parle, Mrs. J. D. Parle and son, W. Konitzky, J. Cockburn, from Maalea; Senator H. P. Baldwin, Senator C. H. Dickey, Miss L. Cockett, Judge A. N. Kepoikal, N. W. Aluli, Father Albert, Senator S. E. Kalua, Mrs. Waterhouse, from Lahaina; Charles Marques, Father Julian, Guy Livingston, W. Kaluakini and 59 on deck.

Departed.

Per steamer Claudine, for Hilo and way ports, Nov. 18—J. F. Hackfeld, Miss L. Hest and two minors, C. C. Kennedy, J. A. Scott, A. Humburg, Dr. J. S. McGraw, Geo. Ross, William Fuller, Mrs. Geo. Gill and three children, Mrs. Charles and child, A. W. Hobson, F. W. Carter, L. G. Doyle, C. J. Giddings and wife, Dr. Grace, E. A. Whitney, Miss Hawley, Mrs. A. Mason, Mrs. G. Gibb, J. Gibb and wife, Miss A. Greenwell, Mrs. H. R. Bryant, F. A. Somers, E. P. Low, H. Deacon, D. Forbes and wife, J. E. Balding and wife, H. D. Scovel and wife, Geo. K. Hooper, C. A. Peacock, A. Lidgate, E. E. Olding, F. W. Carter, E. R. Hendry, G. Gibb, R. B. Kidd, E. P. Baldwin, Robt. Hind and wife, J. Scott, R. Schurde, D. W. Kamahala and wife.

Per steamer Maui, for Maui ports, Nov. 18—C. B. Wells, E. J. Benjamin, C. Alay, Sol Sal, Chun Cheong, J. R. Hendry, Chung Bong W. Cross, A. Borba, J. S. Malony, Agnes Borba, Miss Bortland, Mrs. D. Anderson, Miss C. Haysel, Mrs. S. K. Aluli, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. D. P. Penhallow.

Steamer Kinau.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: "After having been overhauled and repaired in this port at an expense of \$30,000, the steamer Kinau of Honolulu made a trial trip on the bay yesterday under the guidance of Captain Harry Marshall of the Spreckels Company, assisting Captain Freeman, the Kinau's master. The vessel belongs to the Wilder Steamship Company, plying between Honolulu and Hilo. Three months ago she came here to be overhauled, and since that time the hull has been improved, the plates tested, all the decks caulked, the superstructure rebuilt, new boilers and a new low pressure put in, the high pressure cylinder overhauled and a general re-fitting of the steamer has been done all under the direction of William A. Johnstone, superintending engineer of the Wilder Company. The Kinau is to sail for home next Thursday. It may be started in this connection that T. K. Clark, superintendent of the Wilder Steamship Company, is in the city for the first time in thirty-eight years and intends to enjoy a vacation."

Hancock for New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has directed that the army transport Hancock, recently transferred to the navy, be placed in commission at the Mare Island navy yard as soon as practicable in order that she may be ready by the 1st proximo to sail by way of the Straits of Magellan to New York where she will replace the triple screw cruiser Columbia as a receiving ship. The Hancock is smaller than the Columbia but has greater living accommodations.

Mandarin, the biggest elephant in the Harrow & Bailey show, has been put to death.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

OREGON TO SAIL FOR ORIENT SOON

The battleship Oregon, after lying at the anchorage off Honolulu for about two weeks, will sail some time after nine o'clock tomorrow morning for the Orient where she will become the flagship of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans who is in command of the Asiatic station.

Only a few of the blue-jackets on the Oregon were allowed liberty in Honolulu, those who did get ashore were the "first-class" men, and even these had to be aboard again yesterday. The Oregon has a crew composed of many young men who complain, as young sailors always do, of harsh treatment by the "first luff." The officer who bears this nickname on a warship is the executive officer of the vessel and it is a general rule in the navy that "first luffs" are known by each sailor as "the meanest man in the navy." This is not because the officers actually are mean, but because they are the ones on whom the blue-jacket's wrath falls when he receives punishment, and there are few men in the navy now-a-days, who at some time or another have not been punished for some action of theirs which has not been in accordance with navy regulations. The executive officer is the man who is responsible for the discipline of the vessel and consequently through dealing with many men for different offenses he becomes a much-disliked man. A "first luff" who is well liked by the men who don't have commissions is one who will seldom advance very far in the navy. On the other hand the "bull," the commander of a vessel, is usually well liked by the majority of the men as he and he only has the authority to soften the discipline meted out to them by the "first luff." Many young fellows on the Oregon have gone counter to the rules and therefore had to stay aboard their vessel while she has been lying at the anchorage.

Three hundred tons of coal are being put aboard the Oregon and much of this is being placed in sacks and piled on deck as the battleship's bunkers are full.

The Territorial band will be taken out to the anchorage by the Iroquois tomorrow morning to serenade the vessel before her departure.

HONOR TO DEAD REAR-ADMIRALS

From sunrise to sunset yesterday the flags of the Naval Station were at half-mast and two salutes of thirteen guns each were fired in honor of two retired rear-admirals, of the United States navy, who died recently—Rear-Admiral Selfridge died on Sept. 30th, and Rear-Admiral Jouett on October 15.

"The men of the modern navy salute the man of wooden ships," said a navy man as the guns roared out their clouds of smoke and noise.
 "I suppose no man in the American navy has seen more changes in the methods of conducting sea warfare than did the late Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr.," continued the man of white, gold and tropical bronze, "for he was ninety-seven years of age and was the oldest officer of that rank in the world. When he was about a dozen years old the Admiral was appointed from Massachusetts in 1818. For years he voyaged in merchant ships as the navy had but few vessels after the war with England in 1812. I have heard old naval men talking of the stories of Selfridge in which he recounted the glories of the days of wooden ships, boarding, and hand-to-hand fighting. He got his promotions in the regular way up to the time of the Civil War, he being a captain at that time, but the war found him too old for active service at sea and he was placed in command of the Mare Island navy yard. He became a commodore and in 1866 was retired after forty-five years of service. But the gallant officer turned up again in 1873 as commander of the Mare Island yard and was again retired with the rank of rear-admiral. I have heard it said that he was one of the best boarding officers in the early days and his instinct for the sea was born into him some of whom is Rear-Admiral Selfridge Jr., another. Commander James Russell Selfridge, has been in command of the Princeton. Admiral Jouett was an old man, too. He was one of the heroes of the battle of Mobile Bay and remained on the active list until 1890, serving over twenty-six years of sea service and being retired at the age of sixty-two years."

"Who is the oldest rear-admiral alive now?"
 "I think it is Admiral Balch, who entered the service in 1827."

Kinau Expected Sunday

The steamer Kinau, which is expected to arrive from San Francisco on Sunday, is reported to have been slightly injured at San Francisco by a river steamer running into her.

DIED

Mrs. Emily F. Williams died at Wahiawa, Kau, Hawaii, at 5 h 25 m. a. m., Nov. 15, 1902. Maine papers please copy.

LIGHT ON LABORERS

(Continued from Page 5.)

Your early attention to this matter will greatly oblige.

The general tenor of the debates showed that the members of the exchange are not ready to at once agree to the propositions of the Merchants' Association. There were present and taking part in the debate many of the men who for a dozen years have had to do with the agitation against Chinese labor, and they insist that in return for assistance to any plan for general importation of field labor must come some concessions in the way of guarantees that Hawaiian or white mechanics alone will hold the skilled places on the plantations.

The committee, which is composed of President A. Gartley, ex-officio, J. F. Bush, James Nott, Jr., John Emmelhuth, J. H. Craig, John F. Bowler, Guy Owens, Thomas Sharp and W. W. Harris, will take up the work of preparing the report—assessing the information—as soon as possible. The first step will be the meeting with the Trades Council this evening, if the labor men will agree to the meeting. This step was forecast when W. W. Harris moved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the Trades and Labor Council at once to arrange, if possible, that the committee of the committee of the Exchange may attend the meeting of that body to be held this evening there to listen to the discussion and receive any light that may be had on the subject. This was passed, and there seems no reason to believe that there will be any refusal on the part of the representatives of the union, as the scope of the inquiry of the Exchange seems to cover all the points that may be raised in objection by the organized labor men of the city.

There is much interest in the meeting of this evening. Mr. Victor S. Clark, the representative of the Labor Bureau of the United States, who is now here investigating conditions, wants to be present at the meeting that he may be able to add the feeling of the organized unions to his report on the subject, and it is probable that this will be granted.

The members of the Exchange present at the meeting were: Electrical supplies, President Gartley; plumbing supplies and foundries, G. F. Bush; painting and builders supplies, W. W. Harris; master builders, J. F. Bowler, J. H. Craig, A. Harrison; master painters, T. Sharp and S. Stephenson; master plumbers, James Nott, Jr.; Emmelhuth, W. J. England; master electricians, Guy Owens; other contractors, H. E. Hendricks, W. E. Powell, J. Rosenstein, E. G. Keen.

THIEVES GO TO PRISON.

(Continued from page 5.)

The next term of court. Judge De Bolt in his instructions to the jury clearly defined the rights of pedestrians to the use of the street. The jury was discharged by agreement of counsel.

PARKE MUST PAY.

W. C. Parke as administrator of the Estate of Katherine Auld was yesterday ordered by Judge Gear to repay into the court the sum of \$993, turned over to the heirs without an order of court. It seems that Morgan sold the household effects of the deceased for \$1420 and that the administrator accepted receipts amounting to \$993 from various heirs believing the amount of their bids for family heirlooms. Judge Gear held that this was a distribution of the estate without authority and Parke was ordered to repay into court the amount so distributed.

RECEIVER FOR PROGRESS BLOCK.

Judge Gear yesterday appointed W. G. Cooper as receiver for the Progress Block. The order was made upon the suit of the German Savings and Loan Society against C. S. Desks and Bishop & Co. for foreclosure of the \$55,000 mortgage upon the Progress Block. The mortgage deed permits of the appointment of a receiver without notice to the defendants.

ASHFORD NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Judge Gear yesterday ruled that C. W. Ashford was not in contempt in going upon the property in dispute in the case of Kalkinahaola vs. J. O. Carter. Ashford demurred to the citation, claiming that the order of injunction was directed to the defendants and not to the plaintiffs. He argued that at most his action could only be constructive contempt, and quoted the Supreme Court decision in the Walter G. Smith case in support of his contention. The court held that no contempt of the order was shown, as it was not directed to the plaintiffs. He held however that the status quo should be maintained and neither party interfere with the possession of the property.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court yesterday held argument in the cases of Tibbels vs. Pail and Territory vs. Wong Shin King. The latter is the Chinese libel suit, wherein the defendant made serious allegations against the Chinese consul, and was sent to prison by Gear. Judge Robinson held no court yesterday, the attorneys in the case set for trial being engaged in the Supreme Court. There is much objection on the part of the circuit judges and attorneys over the holding of a Supreme Court session during the term of the Circuit Court.

SENATE'S SESSION NOW ON

(Continued from page 5.)

and Marston Campbell are in the field for endorsement for the office of the chief of the Department of Public Works.

It was said last evening that the temporary officers of the Senate would be made permanent with the exception of the president, which place is conceded to Senator Crabbe, who is the chairman of the Republican Committee and managed the fight just ended.

FIRST "GRAM" TO GO AROUND THE WORLD

Among the passengers of the steamer Aorangi, which called here yesterday, was F. R. Lucas, who superintended the work of laying the British cable to Suva, Fiji, by way of Fanning Island, and he carries with him some interesting souvenirs of the great work. Mr. Lucas has the honor of being the first man to send a cable message all the way around the world.

When the Aorangi was within a short distance of Suva, and was joining the cable from Sydney to Suva to that from Victoria to Suva, he sent the following message by cable to England by way of Victoria and also by way of Australia:

"To His Majesty the King, 'Buckingham Palace."

"At the moment of completing the Pacific cable it becomes possible, for the first time, to send a message from the antipodes through both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. And, as the cables are entirely British, this first message, to pass the sunrise by one route, and the sunset by the other, is appropriately addressed to the Sovereign of the British Empire, on which the sun never sets.

"From F. R. Lucas, telegraph steamer Aorangi, near the 180th meridian of longitude, Fiji Islands, October 31st, 3 p. m."

Cable lines all around the world were cleared of business in order to let this message encircle the globe without any delay. In a short time the following reply was received from the King's secretary:

"London, Nov. 1st.

"The King commands me to thank you for your telegram and to express his sincere congratulations to you on the satisfactory completion of the great and important work of the Pacific cable."

Mr. Lucas values this cablegram highly, not only as a message from his sovereign, but also because of the fact that it is the second message to ever go completely around the world through sub-marine cables, and he of course has the written copy of the first message—his own to the King.

Mr. Lucas says that he left Fiji the cable was working splendidly, and he says that it will carry an enormous amount of telegraph business between England, Canada, and Australia.

French American Scholarship.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The council of the University of Paris has accepted Robert Le Baudy's recent offer to endow scholarships for French students of American universities according to a Times dispatch from that city by way of London.

Marion Chilcott on the Way.

The oil-carrying ship Marion Chilcott left San Francisco on November 7th for Honolulu with the first cargo of fuel oil for the Iwilei tanks.

The Civil Service Commission has asked the President to recommend civil service for consular positions.

A Piece of Flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is better than any plaster for lame back or pains in the side or chest. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment that has no superior. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

BABIES AND CHILDREN

should be fairly plump. They ought to put on fat as fast as they use it up; for fat is fuel, and the burning of it makes power and force. Thin children—even along to the age of eighteen or twenty—are in danger from consumption, and from other wasting complaints. The children who starve, and the young men and women who are consumed—why, the very idea of it is frightful. For such as they there is always what the Bible calls a "mighty famine" in the land. Food, though it may be taken plentifully, does not nourish them. It makes no fat; it gives no strength. To prevent this, to cure this, to save the young ones at the mother's knees, and the bright boys and girls who are just looking at the world with ambitious eyes, is the purpose of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

Its success is decided and settled. Thousands owe to it life and health. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and bone and blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia. The children like it, they love the taste of it, it looks good to them, and it builds up their bodies; many little children owe their lives to it." Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

SUGAR

Sugar shows no change according to the latest advices of Williams, Dimond & Company, received by their local correspondents, F. A. Schaefer & Company yesterday, the letter being dated November 11th:

Sugar:—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 5th, with supplementary list of Sept. 15th, still being in force.

Basis:—No sales since last advices; consequently basis for 96 deg. centrifugals in New York remains at 3.625c; San Francisco, 3.25c.

New York Refined:—Quotation 4.40c, equivalent to 4.31c net cash, established Nov. 5th, continued in force until Nov. 7th, on which day a reduction of ten points occurred, establishing a price of 4.30c, equivalent to 4.21c net cash. Since that date no further change has occurred.

London Beets:—Nov. 7th, 7s 6d; 8th, 7s 5d; 10th, 7s 4d.
 London Cable:—Nov. 6th quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 9s; fair refining, 8s 3d, same date last year 8s 7d and 7s 7d respectively. December beets, 7s 6d, against 7s 3d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets:—The raw sugar market continues strong according to latest mail advices from New York under date of 8th inst. Refined is inactive, awaiting further developments. Beet granulated at the Missouri River was reduced to 4.15c net cash.

Yours faithfully,
 WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record November 17th, 1902:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
E. Bashaw and wife—J. W. Mason	D	
H. and K. Long—J. N. Da Cambra	D	
M. J. Baptista and husband—J. A. Dias	D	
C. T. Smarton and wife—A. N. Kepoikal	D	
J. V. Ferreira and wife—E. L. Williams	D	
E. L. Williams—J. T. Ferreira	D	

List of deeds filed for record November 18th, 1902:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
Mrs. M. Keoki—K. Naholu	D	
M. da S. B. Frals et al—A. J. Borba	D	
K. Lukela et al—V. Spencer et al	D	

IT'S ALL TALK.

Yes, But it is Honolulu Talk the Kind that Counts in Honolulu.

Talk that tells.
 Talk that's endorsed.
 Every day talk by people who know.
 City talk, kidney talk.
 Do kidneys talk?
 Well, yes, both loud and long.
 You should learn the kidney language.

Backache in kidney talk means kidney ache.

Lame back means lame kidneys.
 A bad back is simply
 The kidneys talking trouble.

Here's Honolulu talk and kidney talk:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver, according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for a time, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.
 Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BY AUTHORITY.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage, made by Larina Kapu, a widow, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to the Wai-alea Agricultural Company, Limited, (an Hawaiian Corporation), of said Honolulu, dated the 19th day of August, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in book 196, page 224, notice is hereby given that the Mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, 17 Merchant street, Honolulu. Dated Honolulu, November 14, 1902. WAI-ALUA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mortgagee.

The premises intended to be foreclosed and covered by the said mortgage, unless the amount due with expenses of foreclosure are paid, are as follows: 1st. All that piece of land situate at Lele, in Honolulu aforesaid, being a portion of the land described in L. C. A. No. 722 to Konikapu, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point which bears North 62° 25' East true 53.5 feet from the South corner of Church lot and running thence:
 (1) South 29° East Mag. 70 feet on L. C. A. No. 722;
 (2) South 62° 25' West true 60 feet;
 (3) North 29° West Mag. 70 feet;
 (4) North 62° 25' East true 60 feet along fence to the initial point.
 Containing an area of 4.117 square feet.

2nd. All those tracts of land situate in Waimano, District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, known as "Kualima Pohe" and "Kihau" and comprising all the lands mentioned and described in a deed of Victoria K. Kaahumanu to Victor Chanceral, dated October 23, 1890, recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Deeds in liber 13, page 251, et seq.

Together with the reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits, and all the estate, right, title and interest of the Mortgagor therein and thereto.

2435—Nov. 14, 21, 28, Dec. 5, 1902.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Woldemar Muller, of Kona, Hawaii, to William R. Castle, Trustee, dated August 1st, 1894, recorded in liber 151, page 62, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of said mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, November 14th, 1902. W. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE.

Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of a parcel of valuable land, with the buildings and structures, appurtenant, and the fine coffee plantation thereon, covering in all 26.46 acres, covered by Patent 4061, on Lot 4 of Survey 11 of Homestead Lots, in North Kona, in Pahoehe.

2435—1902.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Look Hop Co., a co-partnership of Honolulu of which Ching Wai Puck, Chin Wing Pul, Yuen Chew Ho, Yuen Ping Fong (alias Gin Yan), and Ahl, since deceased, were co-partners, to Lewers & Cooke, Limited, an Hawaiian corporation, which mortgage was dated April 6, 1901, recorded in book 220, page 234, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle or P. L. Weaver, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, Nov. 14, 1902. LEWERS & COOKE, LIMITED.

Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage and to be sold on said day or postponed are as follows: That certain leasehold of premises on the easterly side of River street, mauka of Kukui street, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, T. H., described or intended to be described in a certain lease made by John R. Gilliland to Hee Leong and Hung You, dated Oct. 18, 1899, for a term of twenty-five years from Nov. 1, 1899, at a monthly rental of fifty dollars, which lease was assigned to Look Hop Co., a co-partnership, by bill of sale dated Nov. 6, 1899, recorded in book 197, page 397, which said lease was corrected and confirmed by a lease made by J. R. Gilliland to said Look Hop Co., a co-partnership, dated Oct. 20, 1902, and described by metes and bounds, as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a